FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1848. [NO. 1599.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

No. 1 MACKEREL.

10 QR. BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL. For sale by COOK & POWELL.

Jan'y 18, 1848. 98-3w

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 5, 1848. 98tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

10 HHDS. bright New Crop Molasses,
1000 lbs. fresh Rice,
10 bbls Mullet,
30 bbls. No. 1 Halifax Herring,
300 lbs. fresh Buckwheat Flour,
36 Chimney Backs and Jambs.
For sale by COOK & POWELL.

Jan'y 17, 1848. 98-3w

WANTED.—5,000 lbs. Tallow.

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade. J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Jan'y 18, 1848. 98-3w

Pleasant Grove Academy.

THIS Institution is situated about one mile and a half from Floral College, on the upper road to Fayetteville. It occupies a pleasing site, and is altogether a desirable position for an Institution of its kind. The Trustees feel gratified in being able to recommend it to the public as altogether worthy of patronage.

This Institution, under the care of the Rev. F. K. Nash, assisted by Mr. Q. Morrison, a gentleman of superior Classical and Mathematical attainments, will be opened for the reception of students on the 2d Monday of January 1848.

T. BETHEA,
in the name of the Trustees.

☞ Some five or six Boarders can be accommodated by the Principal, at nine dollars per month, and Board may be had at the neighbors convenient to the School at seven dollars per month.

Jan'y 7, 1848. 98-2w

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY,

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on 24th January, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. Baker. The Academy is located in one of the healthiest and best neighborhoods in the county, and is of easy access, being six miles from Warsaw. Personal attention will be paid to the morals as well as the mental progress of students. Board can be obtained in good families at $6 per month.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Latin and Greek Languages and higher $6 00
Mathematics, 4 50
Higher English branches, 4 00
Lower ditto ditto.

N. B. No deductions made for absences, except in cases of protracted illness.

Jan'y 1st, 1848. 98-4w

Mineral Spring Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 31st day of January, [illegible]

H. McLAURIN.

Moore county, Jan. 15, 1848. 98-2w

Lagrange Academy.

THE operations of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January 1848, under the supervision of the Subscriber.

The Institution is beautifully situated on the [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Lower Hill.

Tuition [illegible] from $5 to $10 per [illegible]

Board [illegible] in the vicinity from $5 to $6 per month including washing, fuel and lights.

T. McLEOD.

Dec. 25, 1847. 98-2w

ROCHELLA FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, being under the necessity of keeping an Instructress in his family for the benefit of his daughters, would inform parents and guardians, that he would be glad to take in eight or ten girls. Board can be had in his family, or Mrs. B. S. McDaniel's, a stone's cast of the School room. He has employed Miss Owen, who has been teaching in his family for the last three years, with great satisfaction to all that have been concerned.

Miss Owen is every way qualified to instruct in all the English branches generally taught in high Schools, with the Latin, and French, and with a kindness to teach, and mild and affectionate in her government, she soon wins the affections of her pupils.

The School will again commence on the first day of February next.

The subscriber hopes by that time to have a large and commodious set of room finished for the accommodation of the school.

Board and Tuition, per month, Eight Dollars, including all the expenses—and *no extras.*

D. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
Rochella, Cumberland county, N. C.
P. O. Address Buna's Level, N. C.

January 16, 1848. 98-5

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January 1848:—

W M Alen, W Arnodell.

John Bain, John C Burgess, Neil C Beard, F Blackman, Pherum A Bryant, Brighton Brock, George Bone, John E Benet, T P Burgwyn, D Barss.

Samuel Cain, Van Carver, G A Cook, A G Cone, John A Cameron, John Colross, John Culbreath, Patrick Conn.

E M Dowd, Henry M Dawson, Daniel Decker, Seth T Evans, David W Evans, Hiram Edwards, James M Eddy, John R Eddinger, Alen Fisk.

Thomas Glover, Isham Godwin, Robert Graham, D J Gilbert, William Hales, Dr G M Hall, John Heagerty, E A Harper, Esau Hawly, William A Hancock.

Mary Jamison, Sarah Jones, Susan C Jorden, Hardy Jones, Mrs Jordan & Brother, Mary Killyan, David Kivit, Sarah Kenedy.

Mary A Lawrence, Wm Lisley, James Lea, Wm Love, Dr Robert Monroe, Thomas Mathews, Thomas Murphy, Robert Montgomery, James Mead, Isac Manuel, Ezecial Merit, Angela McCoy.

Daniel McMellon, Nancy McLean, James M McAlister, D E McDuffie, Alexander McDugald, Neill McQueen, Olen McClam, Mrs John S McCarson, Daniel McRay, Ann McCorquodale, Malcom McCalpin.

William Nix, James Nunery, B S Neufville, Robert W Nelson.

Eli Plummer, Malcom Pursell, Aron W Pool, Calvin Price, William Page, Rev F Prevat, Henry P Peck, Wyot Pryor, W J Phares.

Neil Ray, John H Rothwell, James M Reid, Archer W Robertson, Louise Roling, Thomas Reid, Francis Reaves.

C C Sutton, Edinborough Skylark, J Dean Smith, W R Starkwether, Polly Sulivan, R Simmons, Ann J Smith, Neil Shaw, James Snipes.

T H Taylor, Isac Taylor, Lucy Tilinghast, Thomas Williams, James Wright, Jesse White, Sion Wilford, Christy E Williams, John C Wiles, Sally Williamson, George Wheeler.

98 JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1848; The Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Landanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Jan. 17, 1848. 98-tf

COUNTY CREDITORS

ARE hereby notified to list their claims with John McLaurin, Clerk of County Court, on or before 1st Feb'y.

And all County Officers, receivers of Public Moneys, are required to have their respective accounts ready to appear before the Committee of Finance, at the Court House in Fayetteville, to settle as required by law.

G. DEMING,
DAVID McNEILL,
D. McCORMICK,
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1848. 98tf

LOST,

ON Thursday last, my POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, among which was one Note on William Taylor and John H. Hall, for one hundred and seventeen dollars, dated about the 5th day of March last, and payable six months after date; a credit of twenty-five dollars on the above Note. There were other papers, not recollected at this time, and seven dollars in cash,—say one four and one three dollar bill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the Book and contents to me, or by leaving it at the Observer Office; and the said Taylor and Hall are hereby forewarned from paying the said Note to any person but myself.

MALCOM McPHERSON.

Jan'y 12, 1848. 98-3w

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

AND

Fancy and Plaid Worsted GOODS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of plain black, fancy satin and chamelion striped and fig'd Silks; 3-4 and 4-4 fancy plaid raw Silks; Mexican, gala, and other worsted Plaids; Mouslin-de-Laines, Cashmeres, plain and fancy Alpacas, and rich colored Carleton and French Velvet Ginghams.

Likewise, an assortment of Venitian and Ingrain Carpetings; Druggets and Rugs; twilled and London Duffel negro Blankets; fine Whitney bed and Crib Blankets, various sizes—all of which we will now offer at reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

—ALSO—

"Old Virginia" Chewing Tobacco—a very superior article, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, (not wanting less than a pound.)

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

January 1, 1848. 96-t1Feb

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of proper character, qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the usual course of English instruction, may obtain a situation with ample compensation from the tuition fees, or a liberal salary, on application to Dr. J. H. Montgomery, J. L. Cochran, Esq. or Col. Jas. L. Gaines, either personally or by letter addressed to Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C., or terms &c. will be stated at this office.

Jan 3, 1848. 96-4w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine and of the crop of 1847.

—ALSO—

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful information for the Farmer and Gardener. Price 10 cents.

Jan'y 11, 1848. 97-6w

WIGS, TOUPETS or SCALPS,

Or Ornamental Hair.

MR. THOMAS QUIRK, (of 190 Broadway, New York,) deems it only necessary to say that he will visit Fayetteville on or about the 13th inst., to aid all requiring his professional services in the way of a moderate or luxuriant Head of Hair, so that all requiring his aid may be in readiness to give him their early calls on the announcement of his arrival, as his stay in the town will be limited, owing to engagements at Washington City.

Jan'y 5, 1847. 97tf

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs. Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted.)

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Speeders, Twisters, Danforth, Throstle, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Meneely's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st.
Baltimore.

Dec. 13, 1847. 94-6w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note for 27 dollars and 50 cents, given by me to David McDuffie, dated the 25th of December 1847, as I have not received value for the same, and do not intend to pay it.

PETER BOLTON.

Cumberland county, Jan. 5, 1848. 97-3wp

Philadelphia COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,

FIFTH, SOUTH OF WALNUT STREET.

THE Spring and Summer Course of Lectures for 1848, will be commenced on Monday, March 6th, 1848, and be continued four months, by the following Faculty:

Jas. McClintock, M. D., General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.

J. R. Burden, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

D. P. Gardner, M. D., Chemistry.

Henry Gibbons, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Louis H. Beatty, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James McClintock, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Henry Gibbons, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

S. R. McClintock, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Richard Burr, M. D., Prosector of Surgery.

Fee for the full course, $70. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, $40. Matriculation to be paid once only, $5.—Graduation $20. Practical Anatomy, including Recapitulatory Lectures, $10. The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 1st of March.

From arrangements now pending there is every reason to hope that the chairs of Institutes of Medicine and Anatomy will be occupied by distinct Professors at an early period.

For further information inquire of
JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Dean,
No. 1 North Eleventh street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1847. 97-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 26th of the present month, an improved LOT on the West side of Green street, with a good Office thereon, now occupied by Dr. Thos N. Cameron.

Also, a small Lot in Campbellton.

Also, a tract of Land on the Murchison Road, about six miles from town, containing 100 acres.

Also, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a small lot of Books.

At the same time will be sold a likely young NEGRO BOY, aged about sixteen years, if not earlier disposed of.

The Negro Boy will be sold for Cash, or a Note negotiable at Bank. The other property will be disposed of on terms to be announced before the sale.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Jan'y 3, 1848. 96ts

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Cruise on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swann's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

THE VOICE OF WISDOM AND EXPERIENCE.—In the Charleston Courier we find a very long and able article from one who proclaims himself friendly to every part of Mr. Polk's policy except the war, and who is stated by the Courier to be familiar with Mexico and the Mexicans, in which the most powerful arguments and facts are presented to show the impolicy of the war and of the conquest or annexation of Mexico. The article is, we feel sure, written by Mr. Poinsett, who for many years resided in Mexico as our Minister. We annex a few of its passages:—

It has been said that in offering his resolutions recently in the Senate, declaring it inexpedient to subjugate and hold Mexico, Mr. Calhoun is denouncing a purpose which no one entertains. It is strange that this should be said, when most of the leading democratic papers openly advocate that policy—and the official organ itself does not disclaim it. I should not be surprised, before the expiration of three months, to see those who doubt its expediency denounced as guilty of moral treason. He must be blind to the signs of the times, and greatly ignorant of the progress of popular opinion, and the tendency of measures now in progress, who does not see that "to this complexion it must come at last." For what other purpose is the large additional force required? Less than ten thousand men have achieved the conquest and occupation of the Capitol—surely a force of more than 30,000 men, which are now there, is sufficient to retain the possession of the Capital, and all the country to Vera Cruz, if ten thousand could conquer it. More especially now, when the Mexican army has not only been dispersed, but annihilated, and nearly all their arms and munitions taken from them—why send so large an additional force, for any other purpose than additional and permanent conquest?

If peace is not concluded in three months, it will not be in ten years. For in that time, the spirit of the country will have reacted, and the characteristic obstinacy of their race will have taken the place of depression and despondence.

It must be startling to any who has one vestige left in his mind of the principles of the old, the true Republican party, or any respect for the parting admonitions of the father of his country to witness the coolness with which a proposition is both made and received to adopt a measure which will certainly result in a permanent standing army of a hundred thousand men—and that army stationed in a foreign country—necessarily alienated from their own land and its institutions—the bonds of patriotic affection loosened and weakened, and themselves habituated to seeing the civil authority subordinate to the military.

To the slaveholding States what solitary advantage will result from the annexation of all, or even a part of Mexico? Believing, as I have long done, that such is the tendency of things, I have anxiously looked for some compensating good, which is to result to that section—and in all truth and sincerity, I declare that I can see none. If a proposition were made to annex the British possessions, it is not believed that one Southern man would approve the measure—and why? Mainly because it would add eight or ten non-slaveholding States to the Union. This would not be in any degree more certain than that these Mexican States would be non-slaveholding. I have predicted, a year ago, that the anti-slavery party will advocate the conquest of all Mexico. I repeat the prediction.

It is my deliberate opinion that the annexation of Mexico to this country will be a fatal blow to the institution of slavery, and will be speedily followed by its abolition.

It does seem to me that we are becoming unamericanized quite fast enough.—Every ten years there is an addition of a foreign population, larger than that of the old thirteen at the epoch of the revolution, or that of the slave States now. Shall we add, at one "fell swoop," eight millions more of a different race, hostile to us by nature, religion and education, and still more so from an abiding sense of deep and unprovoked injury? The revengeful Spaniard and the no less revengeful Indian?

Are these people to vote, and which of *them?* If the Indian, shall the mulatto? If the Indian, why not our own Indians? Certainly—why not our own more enlightened and virtuous Choctaws and Cherokees? If not the full blooded Indian, what proportion of Caucasian blood shall be sufficient to confer the right of citizenship?

Santa Anna himself is one-fourth Indian, and many of the Generals (Almonte, one of them) still more.

The popular mind has been so carried away by shouts of triumph, as really it seems to have lost all human sympathy, with the grief, the suffering and the misery which those triumphs have cost. It may therefore be vain to urge, as a matter of the slightest consideration, the rivers of blood which must be shed, the hetacomb slaughtered, the frantic grief of heart-stricken widows, the cries for bread of helpless and hopeless orphans—or homes desolated, and broken hearts—such appeals may now be addressed to stony hearts. But there is a tribunal before which we must all appear, where they will not be unheeded—with my own deep convictions of the injustice of this war, I solemnly declare that I could not sleep of nights if I had the heavy weight upon my soul of the slightest agency in its inception or progress.

If, before the war or since, Mexico had proposed its cession to us, I should have been opposed to receiving it. I risk nothing in saying that there is not on this continent an equal area which possesses so few agricultural advantages—sterile, destitute of timber and means of transportation and generally unhealthy. The annals of war furnish no bills of mortality, from disease alone, as large as those of our armies in Mexico.

The writer states the public debt of Mexico at $100,000,000, which, in annexing the country, the U. States *must assume,* in addition to our own debt, which, if the war lasts three years longer, he estimates at $300,000,000.

He gives some strong reasons why it is more than probable that England, France, and Spain, may unite in an armed interposition against our permanent occupation of Mexico.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, opened its annual session in this Town on Wednesday last, and closed on Monday afternoon of this week. Bishop Andrew presided. The business of the Conference was conducted, we learn, with the utmost harmony. About eighty preachers were in attendance. The Bishop admitted three Deacons to the order of Elders, and eight persons to the order of Deacons. It was reported to the Conference that within the last year something like $14,500 had been collected within its bounds for missionary purposes, and that the membership had increased about 600.

Appointments by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Wilmington, N. C., January 12th to 17th, 1848.

Charleston District.—S. W. Capers, P. E.
Charleston—Cumberland, Whitefoord Smith. Trinity, To be supplied. Bethel, W. P. Mouzon. St. James', W. T. Capers, David Derrick.
Black Swamp—H. H. Durant, B. English, sup.
Savannah River Mission—J. Warnock, H. F. Porter.
Walterborough—A. W. Walker, P. W. McDaniel.
Combahee and Ashepoo—John R. Coburn.
Orangeburg—S. Townsend, Lark O'Neale.
Cypress—P. G. Bowman, O. A. Chreitzberg.
Pon Pon Mission—S. P. Taylor.
Cooper River—L. M. Little.
Cooper River Mission—T. E. Leadbetter.
Beaufort and Prince William Mission—D. D. Cox, J. L. Shuford.
Edisto—C. Wilson, R. P. Franks.
Cokesbury District.—W. A. Gamewell, P. E.
Edgefield—S. D. Laney, S. H. Dunwoody.
Cokesbury—C. A. Crowell, S. H. Brown.
Pendleton—W. Carson.
Pickens—J. Parker.
Paris Mountain—L. Scarborough.
Greenville—A. G. Stacy.
Greenville Circuit—W. C. Clarke.
Union—R. J. Boyd, Henry A. Bass.
Laurens—A. B. McGilvary.
Newberry—W. A. McSwain, J. W. J. Harris.
Columbia District.—N. Tally, P. E.
Columbia—S. Leard.
Columbia Circuit—Z. W. Barnes.
Camden—S. M. Green.
Santee—W. S. Haltom, W. A. Lee.
Sumterville—J. H. Zimmerman.
Darlington—C. Murchison.
Lancaster—Miles Pucket.
Pleasant Grove—H. E. Ogburn.
Winnsboro'—P. A. M. Williams, M. L. Banks.
Wateree—D. G. McDaniel, E. L. King.
Congaree—W. Martin.
St. Matthews—Williamson Smith.
Barnwell Circuit—W. Kirkland, D. McDonald.
Wilmington District.—C. Betts, P. E.
Wilmington—A. M. Chrietzberg, H. C. Parsons.
Smithville—John R. Picket.
Cape Fear Mission—M. C. Turrentine.
Conwayboro'—M. Eady.
Georgetown—W. G. Conner.
Black River—D. W. Seale, Jas. H Chandler.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission, C. S. Walker, John A. Mood.
Marion Circuit, W. Crook, James T. Munds.
Bladen—A. McCorquodale, L. A. Johnson.
Missions.—Waccamaw, J. A. Minick, A. P. Martin. Sampit, W. H. Flemming. Santee, W. J. Jackson, A. L. Smith.
Fayetteville District.—Jas. Stacy, P. E.
Fayetteville—Henry M. Mood.
Fayetteville Circuit—S. W. Daves.
Bennettsville—D. J. Simmons.
Cheraw—Wm Barringer.
Society Hill Mission—C. McLeod.
Cheraw Mission—W. L. Pegues.
Chesterfield Circuit—M. A. McKibben.
Wadesboro'—J. H. Wheeler, J. T. Wightman.
Rockingham—J. W. Wightman.
Albemarle—T. W. Postell.
Montgomery—J. W. Carlisle, A. P. Avant.
Deep River—S. Jones.
Lincolnton District.—A. M. Forster, P. E.
Charlotte—C. H. Pritchard, T. M. Farrow.
Concord—W. C. Patterson.
Lincolnton—J. M. Bradley. One to be supplied.
Yorkville—A. Nettles.
Spartanburg—John A. Porter, J. O. A. Conner.
Rutherford—A. Ervine. One to be supplied.
Shelbyville—P. R. Hoyle.
Catawba—P. F. Kistler.
Morganton—J. W. Kelley.
Lenoir—J. S. Daniel.
H. A. C. Walker, Agent American Bible Society.
C. Taylor and B. Jenkins, Missionaries to China.
A. M. Shipp, President Greensborough Female College.
W. M. Wightman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

The Conference will meet next year at Spartanburg, S. C.

Light from Electricity.—Mr. Staite is lecturing in England on his new mode of lighting by electricity. The Literary and Philosophical Society of Sunderland gave a public soiree last November, at which his mode of lighting was the principal attraction. The Newcastle Guardian says:—

"The light, which was of astonishing brilliance and beauty, was placed under an air-tight glass vase. When the gas was turned down it sufficiently lighted the spacious building, and bore the closest resemblance to the great orb of day of any light which we ever witnessed. The electric light was next exhibited in a vessel of water with equal success. Mr. S. stated that it was the cheapest as well as the best for all practical purposes; and the marvellous invention was hailed with rapturous plaudits."

Its expense is (says the Tribune,) not one twentieth of the price now paid for gas, and he has taken out a second patent for the invention.

A New Wrinkle.—A lady, now in Paris, thus alludes to the last novelty in the fashionable world: Lace is in greater favor now than ever; it ornaments our dress literally from head to foot, being now adopted as ornament for shoes? We saw a most elegant slipper of pink taffety edged with gothic lace that encircled the quarter; and then formed a pompon in front, fixed by a satin rosette or a little silver buckle. Cinderilla's slipper might hide its diminished head beside this coquetish novelty!

The Washington Evening News states, that every Whig member of the Legislature of Maryland has indicated a preference for Gen. Taylor for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1848.

A great day this has been in both Houses of Congress—a very great day, full of interest and excitement. Mr. Clay was in the House in the morning, looking absolutely better and younger than he did twelve years ago, when I first beheld the great Kentuckian. I have never seen him look so well as he does now; so vigorous, hale, happy and contented. The members flocked around him with joyful countenances, and he gave his hand to each most cordially, and for all and each whom he recognized, he had an agreeable word to offer. I saw the greeting between him and Mr. Adams, which was most cordial; also between him and Mr. Rhett, and heard them exchange jokes in the best of good temper and spirits. Many of the new members, of both political parties, came forward and were introduced to him.

There is a great hue and cry raised that the Whigs are abusing Cave Johnson for not giving more than the law allows him to give, for the transportation of the mail between Washington and Richmond, by the Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail-road Company! The fact is, if the Post-master General *could* "see some things as well as others," he could see law enough to warrant him in classing this mail in the 1st class, certainly as much as he can see for giving to Mr. Grund's German paper in this city, *with less than four hundred subscribers,* $5000, last year, for advertising, and recently some $2000, for the insertion of an advertisement of mail lettings, while he keeps said advertisement out of Whig papers of vastly greater circulation. The *law* directs him to give these advertisements to newspapers having the largest circulation! It appears, from a statement of the editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* a prominent Locofoco paper in Ohio, that Mr. Johnson refuses to employ that paper to publish the advertisement in question, notwithstanding its superior circulation, upon the ground that its editor is a Wilmot Proviso man! The editor says Mr. Johnson gave him this as his reason, in the presence of two Locofoco members of Congress from Ohio! So much for Mr. Cave Johnson's real love and regard for the true letter and spirit of the law!

Mr. Gallagher, a Locofoco lawyer of Cincinnati, addressed a Locofoco meeting in Maysville Ky., on the 18th inst. and his doctrines were thoroughly and violently Locofoco, but the opinion he expressed of Mr. Polk was by no means flattering. He said that, "so far as vigor and ability is concerned, Mr. Polk is a mistake."

Three Days Sight.—A raw looking chap, rather green in the routine of banking operations, came in at one of our city banks, a few days since, and after making due inquiry as to the name of the bank, observed to the teller, "Do you see me, sir," and immediately walked out, leaving the officer somewhat puzzled as to the why and wherefore of the question. Upon the next day he again presented himself at the counter, and, after asking the same question, walked quietly off. Astonished at the repetition of so odd an affair, and expecting a hoax of some kind, the teller determined that if the singular customer should return again he would put a mark upon him the better to know him in future. Accordingly, upon the individual presenting himself on the next day, for the third time, he was met with the ink sponge directly between the eyes. "Ha, ha, mister, you're rather too late to come that gammon now, I rather guess you've had *three days sight,*" says the queer one, "so down with the dust;" at the same time producing a draft for $100 at three days sight. "I'm blowd if I didn't *guess* you didn't know I had this leetle bit of paper in my pocket when you looked at me the other two days; you can't find anything *green* in this chap, I rather guess." Our informant left the teller explaining the nature of "three days sight" to his acute customer.

Import of Specie.—We stated yesterday, on what we supposed good authority, that the Caledonia had brought from England $230,000 in specie. We are now informed that the statement was erroneous, and that the actual amount imported was but £2000.—*Bost. Adv. 6th.*

The Irish Famine!—Mr. H. Grattan, in a speech made in Parliament in November, said that *one hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine* persons had starved to death in the late famine.

The Philadelphia Bulletin announces a defalcation in the U. S. Mint in that city. Randall Hutchinson, who has been employed as a Clerk in the establishment since 1840, has absconded, having embezzled about $23,000 of the funds entrusted to his charge.

Cold Water for Burns.—Mr. Seth Hunt, of Northampton, gives the following statement of the success of treating with cold water a severe burn and scald in his family:—

Cold water was applied, by immersion, till the pain ceased—the water being changed as often as it became warm.—The part was then kept swathed with wet bandages, a dry woollen one enveloping them, until the injury was healed. The healing was rapid, and effected without leaving a scar. The instant relief which the cold water gave from the excruciating pain was highly gratifying.

Ignorance.—A serpent which many foster because they suppose it to be harmless. A dark place where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt themselves or somebody else.

Bachelor.—A mule who shirks his regular load.

Miser.—An amateur pauper. A lover who is contented with a look.

POETRY.

A MITE FOR THE POOR.

Think of the wretched room,
Of the embers burning low—
Think of the scanty garb,
Of the child of want and wo,
Ye whose bright cup of life
With wealth is running o'er,
Think of your brother man—
Relieve him from your store.
If the widow's humble mite
Received the Saviour's praise,
Shall not your gift be blest
In these our latter days?
Ay! every deed of love
Is a bright and sparkling gem,
To be wreathed by angel hands
In our heavenly diadem.

GEN. SCOTT'S ADVICE.

Mr. Cass, on Tuesday, in the debate on the ten regiment bill, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Clayton, said:

The government has received from Gen. Scott an estimate of the force he deems necessary to carry into effect the plan of operation which is recommended by the Secretary of War. I will read so much of his project as relates to this subject:

"Augment this army to 50,000 men, to enable them to occupy at the same time nearly all the state capitals and other principal cities—to drive guerrilla and other robbing parties from the great highways of trade—to seize into our hands all the ordinary revenues of the country, internal as well as external, for the support of the occupation; and to keep the central government in constant motion and alarm, until constrained to sue for peace."

Different Whig Senators catechised Mr. Cass very closely, to get at more of Gen. Scott's letter; but he would disclose nothing, yielding an implied assent, however, to the construction adopted by Mr. Webster, that Gen. Scott thought the increase of force necessary to carry out the projects of the Government.

Mr. Cass was led by Mr. Clayton to state that he knew of no letter from Gen. Taylor advising an addition to the military force.

The following is a part of the conversation that took place:

Mr. Clayton—That increase of the army to 50,000 men, as I understand from the reading of the letter from Gen. Scott, was to be made in case the administration should design to subjugate, to reduce all Mexico.

Mr Cass—Oh! no.

Mr. Clayton—That is the amount of it, as I understand. If in error, I will be happy to be corrected.

Mr. Cass—The Senator is at liberty to put his own construction on the letter; but the object was stated to be, "to keep the central government in motion." I will read the passage again.

Mr. Clayton. Well, that is what I call reducing or subjugating the country.—Others will put their own construction on it. This increased force, then, is not recommended by General Scott; but he says to the Department, 'if you propose to take all the capitals of the States of Mexico—if you intend not only to put down the guerrillas and bandits, but to keep the central government of Mexico constantly in motion, allowing it no fixed place in which it can treat with you—if you purpose also, to take possession of the revenues of the country, then you will require such an addition to the army now here as will raise it to 50,000 men.' General Scott, it will be perceived, does not recommend that such an addition shall be made to the army, he only says to the War Department, that if they design to adopt a certain course of procedure, that it will be necessary to increase the army to that amount. Pray, sir, what do you call keeping the central government in motion—occupying the State capitals—and seizing the revenues of Mexico? I call it subjugation of the country and annihilation of the government of Mexico.

Mr. Cass stated that there were 45,628 bayonets now fit for the field—but deductions were to be made for sick, casualty, and twelve month men.

Mr. Crittenden went into a statement to show that we were now paying for fifty-five thousand men in Mexico.

Mr. Cass. The Government is looking to the legal establishments. An establishment could never be kept full. We must calculate on a loss of 25 per cent. from the climate and casualties. We should be able, by adding the ten Regiments, merely to keep up the force now actually in the field, or en route, say 45,000 men. As to the twenty thousand volunteers, they were to be called out only upon some unforeseen contingency. They did not form a part of the proposed establishment of 50,000 men.

Mr. Crittenden asked, if it was possible that this devouring and consuming war destroyed twelve thousand five hundred men a year, out of fifty thousand. These losses too had occurred not from battle but sickness. He believed we had men enough in Mexico now to conquer it in six weeks. The last lingering light of government at Queretaro was about to be extinguished. San Luis de Potosi and Zacatecas would, in a few weeks, be in our possession. Mexico would be at our feet, dead, conquered. The question would be with us, not whether we should take a defensive line, but what we should do with our conquest.

Mr. Clayton remarked that this plan contemplated as thorough an annihilation of Mexican nationality as any that he could conceive; and yet the President had avowed the purpose of conquest. Now a new and distinct issue was presented to us. We were not now left to guess the objects of the President. In the Message he announced his purpose not to make peace without a cession of New Mexico and the Californias—a territory of 617 thousand square miles. He was now called upon to vote for supplies to that object. Mr. Clayton declared, in fine, that without altering his original position as to the support of the war, he would vote for no more troops to carry it on for the objects proposed.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH,

In the Senate, Jan'y 18th.

Mr. BADGER said: If I believed, sir, that the duty which I owe to the country and to the State which has sent me here, could be performed by yielding to the requisitions of the Executive of the country such supplies as he may deem requisite for the prosecution of the war, upon plans for prosecuting it which have not been made known to Congress—if I believed that I had not a high and controlling obligation to exercise my own best judgment for the benefit of those whom I represent, and for the general welfare of the country, upon every question submitted to the consideration of this body, I might be disposed to vote for the bill upon your table. If, sir, the yeas and nays had not been ordered upon the passage of this bill, I might have been content to permit the measure to pass, as far as I am concerned, without offering a single word to the Senate upon its intrinsic merits. But the yeas and nays have been ordered upon this bill. I cannot vote for it. I shall record my vote against it; and, I think it is due to the country—I feel that it is due to myself—that the views and principles which will govern my conduct in giving this vote should be plainly and distinctly stated, and should accompany, to the public, the vote itself. Sir, I shall endeavor to assign those views and principles in as short a compass as is consistent with a full exposition of what I believe to be the truth on this all important subject, and which every consideration obliges me to put before those whom I represent, without any unnecessary diminution, without leaving out any thing that may be required to a full and complete expression of the argument which, in my mind, is conclusive in regard to the measure before you. I shall offer my own opinions, sir, with entire respect, and even deferential consideration, to the great minds of this body and throughout the country, whom I know to be arrayed against me. Without intending towards them any disrespect, I shall take the liberty to declare what are the opinions which I entertain with regard to the origin of the war, the manner of its prosecution, the tendency of the measures now proposed, and the schemes that are evidently entertained by the Executive of the country in relation to it. I shall not go as far back, sir, as an honorable Senator from Maryland did a few days ago, (I mean the honorable Senator from that State who first addressed the Senate upon this bill,) but, nevertheless, I shall be under the necessity of going a little back for the purpose of making myself fully understood.

First, then, I will lay it down, and endeavor to demonstrate, that the war in which we are now engaged with Mexico, was the immediate result of the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President of the U. S. I suppose, sir, that there is no gentleman on this floor or elsewhere, who supposes or believes that the President of the U. S. is vested with the war power of this country. It is a power expressly, and in terms, conferred upon the Congress of the U. S. And the President would have no control, direct or indirect, except from the incidental circumstance of his limited veto of the action of the two Houses, and except, from the fact, that in virtue of his office he is the chief commander, the principal military officer of the U. States.

I maintain then, Mr. President, that when the President of the U. S. moved the troops under Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande and took possession of the left bank of that stream, he committed a clear and undoubted act of war. What is war? What do all the writers on the law of nations tell us it is? They all, in substance, define it to be a contest about rights which is carried on or maintained, not by argument, but by force. It can, therefore, admit of no question, that when a nation claiming certain rights, which are disputed by another, undertakes to support those rights by force, she undertakes to support them by war—war as far as she is concerned. It is true, if the act of violence or aggression on her part, be not resisted by the other that suffers it—if it be patiently and timely submitted to—no war results. To constitute war, it is as essential that there should be two parties, as it is, that there should be two parties to a treaty of peace. The act of one nation cannot alone constitute war; it is like the act of an individual striking a blow, if it be not resented, no contest, no battle, no fight is the result. The blow is an act of aggression; it is an act commencing a contest, but it does not amount to a perfect contest. Whether this act on the part of the President was an act of war, of hostility, of aggression, depends not at all upon the question, whether we had a right to the territory of which he took forcible possession. War, between nations, presupposes a contest about rights. The publicists, who speak of contests between nations, never suppose them to contend except about rights. War is a contest about rights. Public war is a contest between nations about rights, carried on by force and not by argument. If, therefore, it were assumed as clear and unquestionable that the title of Texas and the U. S. extended to the Rio Grande, it is still beyond all doubt, that Mexico possessing the left bank of that stream, having a settlement there, having officers there, and exercising jurisdiction there—any movement to dispossess Mexico, to occupy what she thus occupied and what she claimed to be her own, is an act of war. It is an act of war just and rightful if the territory be ours—just and rightful if the territory be unjustly and improperly withheld—just and rightful, also the act of war be directed by those who represent the sovereignty of the nation. Well, sir, this act was committed by the President of the U. S. He ordered the troops to the Rio Grande. They advanced. When they came into the Mexican settlement, the inhabitants fled before them in dismay; the officers abandoned the public buildings and set fire to them; and under such circumstances, our forces under the command of officers of the U. S. took from Mexico that which she was in possession of, and by force kept possession of the territory and placed it under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Now, sir, on this subject I had the honor at the last session to bring to the attention of the Senate, the case of the action of Mr. Jefferson, during his administration of this government, under circumstances of a very similar character, with this difference, that the title of the territory withheld from us was truly and clearly ours. In every other respect the case was like this. The territory was withheld by another power, and a disposition manifested by that power to deprive us of what we held. Under these circumstances, Mr. Jefferson conceived that he had no right to use the military forces of the country to obtain possession of that which was clearly ours, and which was withheld from us. But, he states as a reason for referring the subject to the determination of Congress, that matters relating to peace and war belong exclusively to Congress; and as this movement might change the relation of the two countries from peace to war, therefore, it belonged to Congress to determine whether the movement should be made or not.

But, Mr. President, I have other authority. I certainly shall not say that it is more respectable in itself, than the authority of Mr. Jefferson. I doubt very much whether with a large portion of the American people, and of the Senate, it would be thought quite equal to Mr Jefferson's. But upon this question, with respect to the President of the U. S., the authority is conclusive and overpowering. It creates upon him what lawyers call *an estoppel*, for I am able to show that the President of the U. S. has himself recognized that such an act as this is an act of hostility—of aggression—of war. On the 11th of July 1845 the Secretary of the Navy writes a confidential communication to Commodore Conner, an officer in the U. S. service, then in the Gulf of Mexico. He says:

"The unanimous vote of the Texan Congress for annexation leaves no doubt of the consummation of that measure. When you ascertain, satisfactorily, that the Texan convention which assembled on the 4th, has also acceded to annexation, you will regard Texas as a part of your country, to be defended like any other part of it.

"At the same time, every honorable effort is to be made to preserve peace with all nations. The restoration of our boundary on the southwest, by the consent and choice of the people of Texas, is due to the strong attraction of the principles of liberty, which endear America to every one of its sons, and is a tribute before the world to the policy of peace, of political freedom, and of union on the principles of freedom. It is the President's desire that this great event should be consummated without the effusion of blood, and without the exercise of force, believing that free institutions, in their own right, will achieve all that can be desired."

I read this part of the communication, sir, for the purpose of calling distinctly the attention of the Senate to the fact, that though this paper was written on the 11th of July—some months prior to the actual consummation of the act of annexation—yet the instructions to which I propose to call the attention of the Senate, are given prospectively—cautiously—and with a view to the actual completion of that measure, when, as appears from the instructions themselves, the officer to whom they were directed was required to consider Texas as a part of this country.

"[illegible] you are charged to commit no act of aggression, and at the same time you are invested with the command of a force sufficient to take from others a disposition to hostile acts."

Then after enumerating the forces at the officer's command, the Secretary says:

"That you may precisely understand what is meant by the aggression which you are instructed to avoid, I will add, that while the annexation of Texas extends our boundary to the Del Norte, the President reserves the vindication of our boundary, if possible, to methods of peace. You will therefore, not employ force to dislodge Mexican troops from any post east of the Del Norte which was in the actual possession of the Mexicans at the time of annexation."

"Should Mexico declare war, you will at once dislodge her troops from any post she may have east of the mouth of the Del Norte; take possession of Tampico; and *if your force is sufficient*, will take the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, it being the determination of the President to preserve peace, if possible; and, if war comes, to recover peace by adopting the most prompt and energetic measures."

Again, sir, the Secretary of War writes to Gen. Taylor under date of July 8, 1845:

"Sir, This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression, unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the U. S. and Mexico continue."

Now, sir, here we have from the representatives of the President in the two Departments, War and Navy, a clear and distinct recognition of this proposition, that, although the President held that our true boundary was the Del Norte, yet that it would be an act of aggression, a hostile act, an act which would not be justifiable except in a state of war, to dispossess Mexico from any portion of that territory—as she held the possession at the time of the annexation. When, therefore, orders were issued to General Taylor, on the 13th of January, '46, which directed him to advance and occupy a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, the President ordered what he then, undoubtedly, understood to be an act of war. He ordered what he intended, and what he supposed would be regarded on the part of Mexico, as an act of hostility. For, sir, you will observe, that when General Taylor, in the execution of this order, advanced to the Rio Grande, and drove the Mexicans from their possessions—when he occupied what had before been occupied by the Mexicans—and the inhabitants were flying before him, and these facts were reported to the President, there was not the slightest intimation that General Taylor had exceeded the orders which had been given to him, and had thus been the means of precipitating the country into a war, which, by a prudent regard to those orders, might have been avoided. On the contrary, up to this very moment, all that was done in pursuance of that order, has been recognized by the President as having been rightfully done, as having been done in accordance with the purposes which the Executive had in view when the orders were given.

But, sir, if the act was not an act of war, it was plainly and manifestly an act which was likely to produce a state of war. It was an act the tendency of which was to change the relations of Mexico and this country from a state of peace to a state of war. Can there be any doubt of this sir? It is impossible to doubt it, when we recollect the unhappy and angry state of feeling which existed between the two countries. When we recollect the position which our army held at Corpus Christi for so many months, and the disputes existing between the two countries—the mutual charges of insincerity, and breaches of faith—when we recollect all this, it must be manifest that such an act as moving an armed force to the Rio Grande was, in itself, if not an act of war, at least one which were the appearance of aggression, and one which was calculated to rouse the feelings of the Mexicans, and to provoke retaliation. This much must be conceded; and, if so, sir, whence did the President of the United States derive his power to do this without the consent of Congress.

According to Mr. Jefferson, an act which, in its execution may change the relations of a country from peace to war, is an act beyond the competency of the Executive, and to be passed upon only by Congress. The Constitution has undergone no change, the people have made no amendment to it. It stands now as it stood in the time of Mr. Jefferson. Whence, then, has Mr. Polk derived his authority to precipitate measures which must lead directly to war—Congress being in session, and without even deigning to inform them of what he proposed to do? But, sir, at all events there is not the slightest reason to doubt, as I apprehend, that the movement of the troops to the Rio Grande was the act which produced war. There had been, previously, threatenings on the part of Mexico. There had been exactly that state of feeling which was likely to result in war. But there had been no war, and my conviction is, sir, that if our troops had remained quiet at Corpus Christi, where they had a right to remain on the ground so strongly put by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Pearce,) that it belonged to Texas by virtue of her revolution, and was then in her possession, there would have been no war. But at all events, suppose that war would have been produced by some other cause, though our troops had not been moved, which is mere matter of speculation, yet it cannot be denied, that in point of fact—this war was the result of the movements of our troops upon the Del Norte. That movement was an act of war. It was at all events, an act tending to change the relations of the two countries from peace to war; and an act which the President could not lawfully or constitutionally perform.

The next proposition which I lay down is, that this war thus resulting from an act of the President, has been prosecuted by him from the commencement with a view to the conquest—the permanent conquest—of at least New Mexico and Upper and Lower California. I beg the attention of the Senate while I shall attempt to demonstrate this proposition from public documents. First, sir, I will call the attention of the Senate to the instructions given by the Secretary of War on the 3d of June, '46, to General Kearney:

"Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, or considerable places in either, you will establish temporary civil governments therein—abolishing all arbitrary restrictions that may exist, so far as it may be done with safety. In performing this duty it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the U. S., and will take the oath of allegiance to them. The duties at the custom houses ought at once to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers without yielding any revenue to the gov't. You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the U. S. to provide for them a free government with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. It is foreseen that what relates to the civil gov't will be a difficult and unpleasant part of your duty, and much must necessarily be left to your own discretion."

In further proof of this, sir, I read the instructions given by the Navy Department to Com. Sloat, 12th July, 1846.

"The object of the U. S. is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California."

"The object of the U. S. has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if, at that peace, the basis of the *uti possidetis* shall be established, the gov't expects, through your forces, to be found in actual possession of Upper California."

"This will bring with it the necessity of a civil administration. Such a gov't should be established under your protection; and, in selecting persons to hold office, due respect should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as well as to the actual possessors of authority in that province. It may be proper to require an oath of allegiance to the U. S. from those who are entrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the U. S."

"After you shall have secured Upper California, if your force is sufficient, you will take possession, and keep, the harbors on the Gulf of California, as far down, at least, as Guaymas. But this is not to interfere with the permanent occupation of Upper California."

Then, sir, on the 13th of August, we have instructions from the Navy Department to Commodore Stockton, or whoever might be the commanding officer in the Pacific.

Now, sir, in order to understand the scope and bearing of these orders still more clearly, let us see what was done under them by the officers to whom they were addressed. In a letter of General Kearney to the Adjutant General of the 24th August, 1846, written from Santa Fe, he says:

"On the 22d I issued a proclamation, claiming the whole of New Mexico, with its then boundaries, as a territory of the U. S. of America, and taking it under our protection."

In another part of the same letter he says:

"On my return, (which will be in two or three weeks,) a civil gov't shall be organized, and the officers appointed for it; after which I will be ready to start for Upper California, which I hope may be by the latter end of next month; and in such case, I shall expect to have possession of that department by the close of November."

Then we have General Kearney's proclamation, in which he announces his intention to hold New Mexico as a part of the United States, under the name of the territory of New Mexico.

"And he requires of those who have left their homes & taken up arms against the troops of the U. States to return *forthwith* to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment, and their property to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the public treasury.

"It is the wish and intention of the U. S. to provide for New Mexico a free gov't, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the U. S.; and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. But, until this can be done, the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority; and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S.

"The U. S. hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundaries of New Mexico from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the U. S. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered good citizens and receive protection—those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the U. S., will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly."

What was the action of Commodore Sloat? How did he interpret and understand the orders he had received? Well, we have distinct information upon this point, communicated in the proclamation of Commodore Sloat to the people of California. He says:

"Henceforward California will be a portion of the U. S. and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent gov't."

Again, Commodore Stockton says:

"The Territory of California now belongs to the U. S., and will be governed, as soon as circumstances will permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which the other Territories of the U. S. are regulated and protected."

Now, sir, it is impossible, I think, to read what was done—what was reported by our officers to the President as having been done by them—without seeing that they understood and acted on his instructions, as designed to make a permanent conquest of such portions of Mexican territory as they were instructed to take possession of. There is not one word said in the instructions—nothing declared in the actions of the officers obeying those instructions—which referred or appeared to refer to a military occupation of those territories, for the purpose of compelling Mexico to do us justice for the wrongs we had sustained at her hands. These officers clearly understood that they were to take possession of, and hold, those territories as a portion of the United States. What says Commodore Stockton:

"I, Robert F. Stockton, commander in chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific ocean, and governor of the Territory of California, and commander in chief of the army of the same, do hereby make known to all men, that, having by right of conquest taken possession of that territory known by the name of Upper and Lower California, do now declare it to be a Territory of the U. S., under the name of the Territory of California."

They took possession. They organized governments—and they acted in all respects as if from that time forward these territories ceased to be the property of Mexico, and became the property of the United States.

Well, now did they understand their instructions right? Why, sir, in the message of the President of the United States, communicating those documents to us, there is something said which implies a disavowal of what was done, an intimation that in some respects the instructions had been exceeded. "These documents;" says the President, "contain all, &c."

It appears then, upon the statement of the President of the United States and the Report of the Secretary of War, that the organic law established by General Kearney for the government of the territory of New Mexico, in consequence of its late arrival—late with reference to the then succeeding session—had not been read by him and submitted to the President and his orders taken with respect to it. We know that is the only one of the documents of which it is intimated that the contents were not known by the proper department and communicated to the President and approved and sanctioned by him. Therefore it is a reasonable, just and necessary conclusion that every one of the other documents, except the one thus specified and taken out by the exception, has been admitted, sanctioned and approved. And further, even in reference to General Kearney's organic law, nothing is excepted to by the President but this, that he has undertaken to prescribe the form of a permanent territorial government. No exception was taken by the President to Gen. Kearney's proclamation of the 24th August declaring his intention to hold New Mexico "as a part of the United States,"—none to his requiring all the inhabitants to return to their homes on pain of being considered traitors, and subject their persons to punishment, and their property to confiscation—none to his intention of providing a civil government for New Mexico with a territorial legislature—none to his absolving in the name of the United States the inhabitants of that country from their allegiance to the Republic of Mexico—and finally, none to his claiming all persons residing within that territory as citizens of the United States, and denouncing the doom of traitors against all of them who should be found in arms against us. To nothing that was done, by either Commodore Sloat or Commodore Stockton, in regard to these matters is any exception taken; yet, Commodore Sloat proclaimed to the inhabitants of California—as early as July, 1846—that thenceforward, California would be a portion of the United States, and would enjoy a permanent government. And, in his general orders, issued July 7th, he says to the troops who were about to be landed on the coast, that it was their duty not only to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States at all hazards. And Commodore Stockton by his proclamation makes known to all men, that he has by right of conquest taken possession of the territory known as Upper and Lower California, and declares it to be the territory of the United States; under the name of the territory of California. And again, on the 17th of August, he declares that the territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed, as soon as circumstances permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which other territories of the United States are regulated and governed. Here, then, we see officers acting under the authority of the President, without rebuke from him, creating and establishing civil governments in Mexico and California, as the permanent territories of the United States; claiming their inhabitants as our citizens, promising them a permanent form of government, and denouncing them as traitors if they should take up arms against the United States. What is this but conquest? What is it but seizure and permanent annexation by force of arms? Thus, then sir, I presume the President designed to do at the very time when he called upon the country for a recognition of this war, and placing at his disposal means of men and money to prosecute it. No intimation is given to us in any of his correspondence—if he did not then entertain the design—at what time the change took place in the Presidential mind. In June, July and August, from the Navy and the War Departments to all officers charged with carrying into execution the wishes of the President in the prosecution of the war—we have the same general tone of instructions, secure these territories, and see we have all these officers seizing the territories and treating them as a permanent part of the United States. And to these proceedings the President takes no exception! He does not intimate, by the slightest breath of disapprobation, that the zeal of these commanders has exceeded the purposes of the Executive!

I must suppose then, sir, that this was the object for which the President prosecuted the war from the beginning, and that indemnity was not the purpose for which he carried on the war—Why, sir, is it not a singular mode of securing indemnity if such had been his purpose. At the commencement of the war, what did he want indemnity for? Mexico, it is true, owed to our citizens money. If the object had been to seize the Mexican territory and simply to hold it by military occupation in order to compel Mexico to recognize and discharge her debts to us, why is nothing of this kind mentioned in these instructions? Why did these officers treat the territories of which they obtained possession as a conquest, which was to become a portion of the United States? Why is it that no intimation was given to them or to us that the object had been misunderstood—that the possession which they held of these territories was as a sort of mortgage, or in the nature of a security to be held until the payment of the debts due to us by Mexico?

But this view of the subject, I think, becomes still stronger when we consider the mode in which the President carried on his negotiations. Mr. Slidell was sent to Mexico, if I recollect rightly, in the month of November. I believe that his credentials bear date on the 10th of that month. Well, when he went to Mexico he was not received. Why was he not? The President tells you that Mexico, in spite of her plighted word, insultingly refused to receive our minister. Well, now it is plain to me—it is evident, that when adverting to the correspondence which took place between our consul at Mexico and Senor Pena a Pena—it is plain it never was the design of the then executive government of Mexico to receive a minister resident from the United States. The expression used I think, on the 15th of October, 1845—"The Mexican government will receive a commissioner to settle the present dispute;" and two months thereafter, on the 15th of December, 1845, when our representative insisted upon it that he understood that the person who was to be sent from this government was to settle all the differences between the two nations—both the indemnity for spoliations and the question of boundary—the Mexican minister replies in substance, "not a word is said in the credentials of this person about settling any differences. He is sent here as resident minister plenipotentiary, as if friendly diplomatic relations between the two countries had never for a moment been interrupted."

It is impossible to read the correspondence without seeing that the persons administering the government of Mexico were exceedingly anxious to settle the question of boundary, and that in order to enable them to do this, nothing might be done further to arouse or irritate the jealous feelings of the Mexican nation, and that therefore we should send them a commissioner, with power to settle the pending dispute. Well, we were not satisfied with that. They had promised to receive a commissioner; the President tendered them a minister resident. To that minister they objected, because he could not be received without arousing excited feelings and endangering the government of the country. But that is not all. Long before Mr. Slidell's mission was set on foot, on the 15th of June, 1845, the acting Secretary of War writes to General Taylor in these terms:

"The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect, in the event of invasion, our western border."

Now, sir, here is an order as early as the 15th of June, 1845, in which General Taylor is directed to select a position on or near the Rio del Norte, claimed as the western frontier of Texas, which should have these conditions—it should consist with the health of the troops and be the point best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect, in the event of invasion, what was to be our western border. Now, it will be sufficiently obvious from these documents, I think, that it was the intention of the President that General Taylor should move to the left bank of the Rio Grande. General Taylor so understood it, for in a despatch of his dated 4th October, 1845, he says:

"It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then acting Sec'y of War, directed me to 'select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion,' &c. Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of Rio Grande and Point Isabel, within that entrance and 21 miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secr'y. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate number of infantry; and the occupation of Point Isabel under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I, therefore, determined to keep the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river."

Gen. Taylor says expressly that he understood that he would more completely carry out the order by taking a position at Point Isabel. Why did he not? He immediately assigns the reason.

As early as the 15th of December, an order was issued to Gen. Taylor, which he understood to be an order to take up his position on the left bank of the Rio Grande. An order which he thought would have been best complied with by establishing his position at Fort Isabel. And he informed the department on the 4th of October, that this would have been done, but that he had not the requisite force to enable him to do it without the fear of a check on the part of Mexico. Well, sir, did he understand the order rightly? Let us see. On the 16th the Secretary writes to him,

"You will approach *as near the western boundary of Texas, the Rio Grande* as circumstances will permit," &c.

And the final order of the 13th of January, 1846, which all admit, was an imperative one to Gen. Taylor to advance to the left bank of the Rio Grande, about the meaning and propriety of which there is no dispute. It is couched in exactly the same terms as the two orders preceding it. He is directed to advance, and occupy a position on, or near the left bank of the Rio Grande. There is no intimation at any time after this despatch of General Taylor, informing him that he has mistaken the construction which he puts upon the order. On the contrary, after that despatch must have been received—nearly three months after it was written—it is again indicated to be the design of the department, that he should occupy the same position, which he was directed to do previously. He is directed to do by a repetition of the order issued in June, 1845, almost in the same terms. Well, now what is the inference from this? If in June, 1845, Gen. Taylor had been provided with a train of artillery, if he had had a suitable apparatus of engineers, he would under the order of June 15th have advanced, and take a possession of Fort Isabel, expelling the Mexicans from that position, and placing it under the control of the United States. If he had done so, would he not have been obeying the orders of this government? Was it not what was designed by this government, that he should do it, the means had been in his possession? It is evident it was so designed, because when they had given him the means and the same order—he assumes the position with the entire approbation and support of the government. Well, now, was not this a singular mode of proceeding, if the object had been to preserve peace and amity between the two nations? Offence having been taken for some cause, real or supposed, that before the President sends his mission of peace—a month before he sends it—an order is issued—the object and scope of which was to place a military force within the territory claimed and occupied by Mexico. Now, is it not obvious that had such a movement been made, it was calculated to rouse the indignation of Mexico, and to prevent the possibility of settlement of the differences between the two countries? If negotiation was desirable, if the President himself desired to settle the dispute peaceably, upon amicable terms—would he have proposed a mission of peace by an aggression upon the power with which he desired to restore friendly relations? Yet, be it remembered, I have shown to the Senate already, that the President considered, (we have it under his own hand in the orders transmitted to his officers,) that the expulsion of the Mexicans from the left bank of the Rio Grande—the removal of their settlements was an act of aggression, a hostile act, an act to be avoided—in order to insure the peaceful settlement of our difficulties; and which nothing would justify but the occurrence of actual war.

Thus, it seems to me, that not only did the President bring on the war by an unlawful and unconstitutional act, but that he has prosecuted it for the purpose of conquest.

And in the next place, Mr. President, it is to be remarked, that the President of the United States has not made known to Congress the views which he had in contemplation in carrying on this war with Mexico, and submitted to the judgment of Congress, whether they were willing to prosecute a war for the purpose of making a permanent conquest of the territory of a neighboring republic. On the contrary, sir, in the President's special message of the 4th of August, 1846, to the Senate, he says expressly:

"The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the negotiation is the adjustment of the boundary between the parties by a line which shall at once be satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good neighborhood between the two republics. Should the Mexican gov't, in order to accomplish these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the U. S., we ought to pay them a fair equivalent; a just and honorable peace, and not conquest, being our purpose in the prosecution of the war."

Now what idea the President attaches to the notion of conquest, I do not know! To me it seems plain that what had been directed to be done before this message was written, and which was afterwards done by the military and naval officers of the Government without rebuke, and with the express recognition of the President of the United States, is direct, clear, and unquestionable. I understand conquest in this connection as meaning to seize the territory of another nation by force—whether it is to be held by force, or whether a consent to our retaining it, is to be extorted by the power of our arms.

Again, sir, the President's message at the last session of Congress expressly declared that conquest was not the purpose for which he prosecuted the war; that he recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war as a means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable conclusion. And I recollect well, sir, at the last session, that when a resolution was moved by a member of this body, directing the Committee on Territories to consider as to the propriety of establishing some species of legislative authority over the territories of the enemy which had been taken into our possession, the honorable Senator from Missouri, who is not now in his seat, in his strong manner denounced in his place the proposition on the ground that it attributed to the President of the United States what would be an absurdity—that he had spoken of those portions of Mexico as being territories of the United States. This the honorable Senator characterized as an absurdity.

Mr. Westcott.—Monstrosity.

Mr. Badger.—Yes, monstrosity. But, sir, this year the tone of the message is materially changed. The President has got a new phrase. He now says, not that he is not carrying on the war for the purpose of conquest, but that it is no part of his intention to conquer Mexico and destroy her nationality. Conquest was not the object of the war, of more or less, of the whole or a part; but now the President informs us that it is not his purpose to conquer Mexico—not his purpose to take the whole of the country, and destroy the nationality of Mexico. But he is clear, that under no circumstance ought the United States to surrender New Mexico and the two Californias. Now, it seems to me that it was the duty of the President of the United States to have explained to Congress fully what his real purpose was. If he intended at the last session to actually conquer and retain by force—to retain, under all circumstances, the territory acquired from Mexico—he should have so told Congress. But he told us no such thing. On the contrary, he leaves us to suppose that though these proceedings seem to look like conquest, yet, still, in the Presidential mind, the conquest of any part of Mexico was not his purpose. Now, sir, we are distinctly informed that the President is of opinion that we should retain, at all hazards, New Mexico and the two Californias.

The next proposition which strikes me as being material to a just determination of the course to be pursued in reference to the bill now under the consideration of the Senate, is this: that the present plan of the war, as announced by the Secretary of the War Department in his communication to the President, if carried out, must irresistibly lead to the conquest of the whole of Mexico; and I think we may reasonably conclude, judging of the future by the past, that if at this session, Congress places in the hands of the President all the means that he has requested, at the next session we shall find the whole of Mexico entirely overrun, and at the mercy of our troops; and we shall have a message informing us that the President is of the opinion that Congress should not consent, under any circumstances, to surrender any portion of the Mexican republic.

The Secretary of War, in his report, speaks of three plans. Why, sir, there are but two, in fact, if I am capable of understanding what seems to be tolerable plain language. Human ingenuity cannot make of it more than two plans, although he has made numerical division into three. What are they?

"Our further operations must, in my opinion be conducted in one of the three following modes: 1st. to take and hold an indemnity line; to recede to it in all places and positions now occupied in advance of it, and cease from all aggressive operations beyond that line. 2d. to overrun the whole country, and hold all the principal places in it by permanent garrisons; and 3d. to retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, & extend our operations to other important places, as our means and the prospect of advantages shall indicate, keeping a disposable force always ready, within approachable limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and to frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of protracting the war."

Well now, sir, is it not strange that numbers two and three should be considered separate and distinct plans? The second is to overrun and hold the principal places in Mexico, by establishing garrisons therein. What is the third? It is to retain what we possess, to open a communication with the interior, and to take other places, according as our means may enable us. Does he mean under the second plan to take more than our means will enable us to take? Under the first of the two latter of the Secretary's plans, he proposes to take all the principal places in Mexico; and, under the second of them, he proposes to keep what we have got and get all we can. Well now, the President has adopted the third of the plans reported by the Secretary, as enumerated by him, upon which war is to be carried on, and it is upon that basis that supplies are asked, and particularly the ten regiments proposed to be raised by this bill, to assist in carrying out the operations of this war, in accordance with the views of the Secretary.

Well, sir, believing, as I do, that the necessary consequences of furnishing the means which are required by this bill, will be to enable the Secretary of War, or rather the President, to take possession of the whole of Mexico, I cannot vote for it. I am opposed to augmenting the forces.

How is the conquest of Mexico to be effected? How is a peace to be brought about, under this mode of prosecuting a war, except by the seizure and subjugation of the whole country? I cannot vote, sir, for any plan by which Mexico is to be conquered and annexed! Because, in the first place it would be grossly unjust. It would, in my judgment, according to my conceptions of right, be a high and flagrant wrong for us to seize upon and incorporate the territories of that republic as our own. The eye of the world would fix a stigma upon the character of this people which all successive ages would not be able to wipe out.

No oblivion that the sands of years could throw over it—no darkness with which the lapse of ages could surround it, would prevent the flagrant enormity of such a measure from being apparent to all posterity. How could our future historians and poets be able to relate the tale of this country's doings in regard to this feeble, unfortunate, degraded, and according to the operations which seem to be proposed, seized, annexed, and incorporated republic? In vain would the attempt be made to close the eyes of mankind against the gross injustice of this procedure, by throwing around it the flimsy pretences which patriotism might suggest. Sir, now we have the flaming blaze of military glory cast over these operations. We behold them in a light which is in some respects calculated to mislead, and deceive, but when the excitement of the present day shall have passed away, and they shall be looked at in the clear light of history, and their true character pronounced by the voice of truth, there will be a universal verdict of condemnation given by mankind. My deliberate conviction is that in the judgment of posterity, if we should consummate such a wrong as this, the consummation of the partition of Poland would pale into absolute whiteness. That one, it would be said, was an act perpetrated by Monarchs, by dynasties, men born to govern, and who had been taught to regard others merely as the ministers of their pleasures, or the instruments of increasing their power, and in whose justification it might be urged that they only followed the example of their predecessors, and exercised what they believed to be their undoubted right; but in the other case, it would be declared that the act was committed by a republican government, based on principles of equal rights, and professing friendship and good will to all mankind, seeking for national happiness and national glory in the pursuit of the peaceful arts, engaged in the establishment of justice and tranquility, and regarding the whole human race as brethren in blood, entitled to their humanity and consideration. The writers of that distant age would find:—

"Nor florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds or consecrate a crime."

I am not willing that my country should now accede to the commission of this irreparable wrong, which would place upon her an infamous stain.

I am opposed to the seizure and annexation of Mexico because it is as unwise as unjust. I know there are some who entertain a different opinion, but it does seem clear to me that the accomplishment of such a measure as the incorporation of Mexico, whether her people are to be introduced into a community of rights with us or to be held as a degraded and conquered province—whether they are to sustain towards us the relation of territories which we have heretofore had, or of territories, in a state of perpetual pupilage—or whatever the mode and form in which their future condition and character are to be established, must inevitably in the hour of its completion doom the Union to certain and irreparable destruction.

I was glad to hear the Senator from South Carolina farthest from me, (Mr. Calhoun,) take strong and decided ground against the absorption of Mexico and the destruction of her nationality. I was glad to hear his voice raised against what in my view would be one of the greatest of crimes, one of the greatest of political blunders. But, I wonder, Mr. President, that it did not strike the honorable Senator, that the injustice of seizing upon the whole by force, was but an injustice in degree superior to seizing upon any part by force—that though the enormity of absorbing the whole of the Mexican territory struck us with astonishment and horror, it is but because the human mind is more strongly affected and impressed by subjects which appear large, yet, that in truth, the seizure of one foot of Mexican soil is just as much an invasion of the eternal principles of right, as much a sacrifice of the claims of justice and the obligations which we owe our fellow-men, as the seizure of the whole. I am opposed to the conquest of Mexico or any part of Mexico. I am opposed to wresting from her one inch of her domain by the exertion of a physical force which shall control her will and compel an apparent surrender, while in reality, the soul of the country tenaciously adheres to that with which it is forced to part. I am opposed to the commission by this country of such an act of injustice, for the attainment of any object be it great or small, believing, as I fully do believe, that a pure, unsullied reputation amongst the nations of the earth, is of more importance to us than any acquisition that the wide world can furnish.

It has been said—it was said on this floor at the time when the resolutions of the honorable Senator from South Carolina were before the Senate, that the proposition contained in them, which condemns the conquest of Mexico and the destruction of her nationality, was a proposition the assertion of which would be idle and fruitless, because the destruction of the nationality of Mexico is contemplated by no one. At the time when I heard the statement made, I entertained the same opinion. But, an attentive consideration of the report of the Secretary of War, and the means demanded by the President—a consideration of the important fact disclosed this day, that the President has refused upon this subject to communicate his views and plans in the further prosecution of the war—the fact that he has proceeded from a disavowal of all intended conquest, to a simple intimation that he has never desired to conquer Mexico or destroy her nationality;—these things, sir, have convinced me that the probability is that the government is now thinking, if not desiring at some no distant day, actually to make the movement which the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina denounces. I was struck, sir, with the account of a recent celebration in this city of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. It was held here on the 11th instant, and I noticed that an honorable and distinguished member of this body made an address on the occasion to the company then assembled, concluding with a sentiment which goes far ahead of the annexation of the whole of Mexico. He gave as a toast—"A more perfect Union, embracing the whole of the North American Continent." I did not observe that the sentiment was received with disapprobation. I saw no mention of any qualification of the sentiment; but there it stands as the declared opinion of a representative of the great "empire State" upon this floor—a State which, of all others, is able to succeed by physical force in the accomplishment of such a design—a design looking to a more "perfect union," not in the closer association of the members of this republic—not in a strengthening of our social relations—not in an increase of mutual attachment—but a more perfect union which consists in bringing into this Union the whole of the North American continent, including Mexico on the South, and the entire British Provinces on the north. When I see propositions of that sort coming from gentlemen of such high character, known intelligence, and distinguished position before the country, I cannot resist the conclusion, that such sentiments may have an echo in the hearts of thousands.

But there are other difficulties in my mind. I consider the further prosecution of this war upon the plan proposed by the President of the United States as dangerous to the liberties of the country. I was struck by the remark made by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that no one now hears, as in the early days of the republic, "how will this measure affect our liberty?" Now we sit down and calculate calmly what amount of military force or means it is necessary to put into the hands of the President to accomplish a certain object. We ask whether we shall send him farther into Mexico at the head of an hundred thousand men, with all the means of this country at his command, by our voluntary vote, and all the means of Mexico by military and violent seizure, and yet, as the honorable Senator said, there is no inquiry as to the effect of all this upon our liberties. That remark excited in my mind a train of thought, which led me to the conclusion that there is great and just ground of apprehension if this measure is adopted that the liberties of the country will be seriously endangered. Recollect what the President claims in his message on this subject. All that has been done heretofore in Mexico, in the prosecution of this war, the President claims the right of doing because we are the conqueror in this war. But where, I ask, does he find any authority for exercising the rights of a conqueror, irrespective and independent of the constitution of the United States? The conqueror has certain rights, and the President claims that these rights belong to him. For one, I do not admit that proposition. It is the Government of the United States and the people of the United States represented in that Government, who are the conquerors in every war in which we are successful—Therefore, the rights which belong to the conqueror, according to the law of nations, belong no more to the President than they do to the lowest officer who leads a band of men against the enemy—These rights belong to the country—to those who represent the full powers of the nation—to the Congress of the United States. The President sustains no other relation to them than as he is, by the constitution, the chief military commander, whose duty it is to carry on the operations of war. But then the President claims that he has a right to take possession, and, that having taken possession, he has a right to require from persons within the territory the oath of allegiance; submission to the regulations of his military officers; suspension of all resistance to his military authority, under pain of being treated as traitors, and made liable to punishment in their persons in the confiscation of their goods; and to seize all the public property and revenues of the country. All this he claims, as a conqueror, and wholly irrespective of his responsibility to Congress. I protest against any such doctrine.

I come now to the proposition before us. We are called upon to place at the command of the President ten regiments of regulars, in addition to the present military force. For what purpose?—To carry on the war with Mexico? Upon what plan? Sir, the President declines to inform us upon what plan.

Mr. Mangum, (in his seat.)—His friends here decline.

Mr. Badger. A few days ago when this subject was under consideration of the Senate, and my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) painted in his strong and forcible manner the present condition of Mexico, and the utter and absolute want of any necessity for this additional military force, a part of a communication from Gen. Scott was read by the Hon. Chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, as to the amount of force that would be required. Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that if certain purposes were contemplated, it would be necessary to raise his forces to 50,000 men. I myself asked the Hon. Senator on what plan, system, or basis of operation for conducting the war, that estimate was made. The Senator declined to answer. Resolutions have been proposed in the other House, making inquiries, and to these the President has declined giving any answer. A resolution was introduced in this body asking the President to communicate to us information on this subject, such as he might deem it consistent with the public interest to communicate to us, either confidentially or in open session. The President was asked to communicate to us information which would enable us to understand this monster project for the war, which requires this great addition to our military means, and this morning, by a vote of the Senate, the majority of this body determined that even the question should not be put to the President, whether he has in his possession any information on this subject, which he could, consistently with the public interests, communicate to us, either in private session or confidentially. Well, sir, what is the amount of our military force in Mexico, to which it is proposed to make this formidable addition? Without going into detail, I may safely say that that force at present amounts in round numbers to 45,000 men. Under existing laws, 20,000 may be raised, to complete the complement of regulars and volunteers, making an aggregate of 65,000 men—Deduct from that 15,000 men, on account of the casualties to which the Senator from Michigan so often refers, and you have an army of 50,000 men. Yet, it is now proposed to add to that force ten regiments of regulars, with a tail behind it to put at the disposal of the President 20,000 volunteers, a force, including the naval forces operating in conjunction with those on the land, amounting to not less than from 75,000 to 80,000 effective men. What is to be accomplished by that force? Are there battles to be fought? This is distinctly disavowed. There is no expectation, sir, of any more battles to be fought. For what then, sir, do you ask these men? Why, the honorable gentleman from Michigan says, that he wishes, by the exhibition of a large force there, to produce "a great moral effect." How? Why, he means to convince the Mexicans that they are unable to resist us! Well, sir, if they are able to resist the logic of such fields as Buena Vista, Churubusco, Contreras, and Cerro Gordo, think you, sir, that their incredulity will yield to the mere sight of a large body of men? What, then, do you intend to do with this immense military force? They are to take possession and occupy the country, it is said. And when they are there, what great object is it intended that they should accomplish, which the country desires to see accomplished? Do we want peace? Is it not obvious to every one that peace cannot in this way be obtained? If peace could be coerced, we have done everything that genius could contrive, and skill and gallantry could execute. I believe it may be said, without exaggeration, that the history of no country has presented such a succession of brilliant military achievements as we have gained in Mexico. As a single battle, nothing can be produced equal to the last battle of Taylor; and as a succession of military operations, where can you find a parallel to the advance of Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico? If chastisement—defeat—overpowering, overwhelming defeat—were sufficient to bring Mexico to a disposition for peace, she would have been brought to that disposition long ago. How, then, do you propose to accomplish it by your troops? Why, they are to take possession and occupy the whole country—or, as the Secretary of War says, to keep that portion of it which we have got, and occupy all the rest of which our means will allow us take possession. Well, when you have got possession, what disposition of it do you propose to make? Posts and fortifications, I suppose, are to be established everywhere. You are to maintain all the strongholds of Mexico, and her valleys are to be everywhere marked by the signs of military occupation. How long is this state of things to continue? Until Mexico makes peace! But, I pray you, is this the way in which the gentle sentiment of friendship and peace is to be instilled into the Mexican bosom? True, you may compel her to submit—you may prevent her from uttering a word of complaint—you may force her to feign compliance with your wishes—her active resentment may disappear—and yet a dogged spirit of revenge, and the intensest hate, will rankle and lurk behind. The Latin poet has said with great propriety and force:

"[illegible]"

There is something in the very nature of mankind which rebels against coercion, even when our own feelings might prompt us to the very action to which we are compelled. Do we really expect, by renewed conquest, by devastated fields, by captured villages, by stormed fortresses, by occupying such positions that no Mexican can look forth without beholding the evidence of the fall of his country and the presence of the conqueror, that peace is to be restored? No, sir, no man can expect it. What is the situation of Mexico at this moment? She lies at your feet, bleeding, exhausted, panting. Do you wish to crush the last remains of her vitality? Do you wish to trample upon the enemy already in the dust? If you do, you need not this additional force. You have already ample means to accomplish such a purpose.

We received yesterday the copy of a general order, issued by Gen. Scott, the first article of which proceeded to inform the army that it would spread itself over the republic of Mexico; and which goes on to establish a system of internal regulation for the government of the country, and the collection and disbursement of the revenue. If, then, it be right and manly, in the present crippled condition of Mexico, to destroy her nationality, you have ample means to do so. But, ere you proceed to the accomplishment of such a purpose, will you not pause for a moment and reflect upon the consequences which must inevitably follow. If such a design be carried out, the destruction of our liberties is certain. You send forth the President with his 80,000 men. He is told that he can support these men and meet the other expenses of the war by levying contributions in Mexico. He is thus, clothed with such authority, left in a foreign country to form his plans and carry them into execution. Is he not thus invested with all the power and dignity of a prince, free to obey the dictates of his own arbitrary will at the head of 70,000 or 80,000 men, dictating laws to a new nation, collecting and disbursing its revenues, ruling them with a despotic sway, and by the patronage and power thus created, controlling the action of his proper constituency at home? Such a power, sir, ought not to be trusted to the President of the U. S. Above all things, sir, regulars should not be the force placed at his disposal. The honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has told us that regulars were to be preferred because when they entered the army they surrendered every right but the right of obedience; that they were machines—[illegible] upon such a description of force. I prefer the volunteers, because although they enter the service of the country, they yet remain of the rights of freemen. I am opposed to putting into the hands of the Executive a military force which knows no law but their master's bidding, moving at his will, obeying his behests implicitly, and holding themselves free from all the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. When you put a vast force of that description into the hands of the Executive, have you not, as far as possible, rendered him independent of you? Have you not converted him from a President into a Prince—from a republican Chief Magistrate into a Military Dictator?

When, on the present plan of the contest, goes the war to end? War, it must be admitted, is a great evil. Is there to be no end to it in this case?

"———— the gore
And blood of earth flow on as they have flowed,
An universal deluge—which appears
Without an ark for wretched man's abode—
And ebbs but to reflow."

Is it our design, in sending these troops to Mexico, to sit out the Mexican people, and try any experiment of obstinacy between the two races? If so, let us recollect the just and emphatic remarks made here last winter by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, in speaking of the one proposed to be taken by the Senator from South Carolina, that no people on earth have such obstinate perseverance as the old Castilian race, and which is to be found in a great extent in the people who have succeeded from them, and whose blood is mixed in the present inhabitants. The Senator then reminded us, that if we undertake the process of sitting out the Mexicans, we should not forget the example of what had taken place in Europe between the Spaniards and the Moors; for, as he remarked, they sat a thousand years, and the Spaniards at last sat them out, and took possession of the whole country. Sir, I am not in favor of voting these regulars to the President in order to enlarge our military forces in Mexico. The force there now, is ample for every legitimate purpose. If the President wishes to prolong the experiment for another year of occupying the portion of the country now in our military possession, he has ample force to do so. I am not willing to encourage the President in any scheme of territorial aggrandizement, or evoke by any action of mine, or excite, if it does not already exist, a disposition to seize and annex the whole of Mexico. I desire no such result; nay, I should dread it as a calamity—I should look upon it with horror as a fatal misfortune. If we are to have any additional troops, let them be volunteers. Let them be men of that superior character of which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) spoke. Let them be men who realize their rights—who have a position in society, which connects them indissolubly with everything dear to the happiness and future welfare of the country. Let us not put any more of these "machines" into the hands of the President, which he may, if it be his pleasure, turn against ourselves.

It has been supposed that the people of the U. S. have a desire that some acquisition should be made from Mexico by force. I am extremely unwilling to believe that the people of my country entertain such a wish, or cherish such a purpose. But of one thing I am certain, that the people of my own State neither have in themselves, nor encourage in others, a disposition to seize by violence the property of Mexico, or to acquire any thing from her except by her voluntary disposition, for a fair and valuable consideration. The people of N. Carolina, I feel sure, are satisfied with their own possessions. They fix no eager look of covetousness on the enjoyments of others. Plain, unpretending, honest, not blessed with the largest amount of wealth and power and means which Providence has showered upon other portions of the Union, but possessing enough for happiness—enough for respectability—enough to enable them to educate their children and diffuse the principles of morality and religious truth amongst them—enough to hand down as a legacy to their descendants the great principle that nothing can be truly great which is not just—that people, sir, are opposed to any such policy and hold that he who sacrifices the principles of justice on account of property, either for himself or for a nation, not only yields up his innocence but surrenders the best security for the future enjoyment of what he does possess. I feel assured that my own people do not desire to acquire any thing from Mexico by force, and still further, that they would be unwilling to embroil this country by any considerable acquisition from Mexico, even with her good will, and for an ample consideration. They might be willing, as I am, to purchase a bay upon the Pacific, with such an addition of territory as shall be necessary, and barely necessary to connect with our territory of Oregon, provided it is obtained not by force—that the surrender is not dictated by coercive power—but that it is made with a true free will and honestly purchased by us. But, if, contrary to my expectations, the people who sent me here have or should have views contrary to those which I have expressed, I cannot sacrifice to their wishes what I believe to be their highest honor and their best interests.

I have thus imperfectly expressed the views under which I intend to vote against the proposition on your table. They have been presented with entire frankness on my own part, and, thanking the Senate for the attention with which I have been heard, I will detain them no longer.

NOTICE.

ALL claims due our firm are at the Store of Cook & Powell, and ready for settlement. Mr. John B Troy, Jr. will give special attention to the collection of these claims till the 10th of next month, after which time they may be found in the hands of an Attorney at Law.

COOK & TROY

Jan'y 25, 1848. 99-3w

MULES.

I HAVE two likely MULES, well broke and young, which I would sell, and would like to buy a good work Horse, which would be taken in part pay for the Mules.

JOHN F. PATTERSON

Jan'y 24, 1848 99-2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1848.

Mr. Badger's Speech.

Having received a copy of this Speech by yesterday's mail, we hasten to lay it before our readers, to the exclusion of much Editorial and other matter previously in type.

We have only had time to glance over the speech, and have no room for remark, further than to say, that in our Northern exchange papers, it is justly and highly praised for its ability and research, not less than for the conservative, patriotic, and honest conclusions, which so emphatically reflect the principles and character of the State he so [illegible] and ably represents. North Carolina will stand [illegible] to those principles and the eloquent advocate.

DARING OUTRAGE.—The Store of Messrs Leake & Boggs was robbed on Sunday night of a large quantity of goods, and *an attempt made to set it on fire!* This is the sixth burglary within about a month, and no detection.

Santa Anna's Pass.

At length this precious document is officially disclosed to the public. Mr. Polk refused to furnish the House with part of the documents called for; but "the Pass" is given, in the Union of the 14th, and is as follows:

Private and confidential.]

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
May 13, 1846. }

COMMODORE: **If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him to pass freely.**

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.
Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

This order was issued on the very day that Congress passed the act recognising the war.

The President does not explain how Santa Anna came to be apprised that the order was issued; though of course he was advised of it, or he would not have ventured openly to appear in the port of Vera Cruz, when he knew was blockaded by our squadron. If ever the country shall be favored with the negotiations between the President and Santa Anna, it will doubtless form a curious chapter in the history of this Administration and of this war. Nothing less, evidently, than an attempt to induce Santa Anna, who had often proved traitor to his most solemn obligations, to enact Benedict Arnold in Mexico. The negotiation appears to have occupied some time; for, according to the following letter, it was more than three months before Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz:—

PRINCETON, SACRIFICIOS, August 16, 1846.

SIR: The Brig-of-war Daring, just about sailing for New Orleans, with despatches from the English minister in Mexico to Mr. Pakenham at Washington, allows me an opportunity and sufficient time, to inform you that Gen. Santa Anna and his friends have just arrived at Vera Cruz, in the English merchant steamer Arab, from the Havana.

I have allowed him to enter without molestation, or even speaking the vessel, as I was informed by the senior English naval officer here, Capt. Lambert, she carried no cargo, and would not be allowed to take any in return. I could easily have boarded the Arab, but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he had entered without my concurrence. It is [illegible] certain the whole country—that is, the garrisons of every town and fortress—have declared in his favor. But, unless he has learned something useful in adversity, and become another man, he will only add to the distractions of the country, and be hurled from power in less than three months. Respectfully, your ob't servant,

D. CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. G. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy.

We refer the reader to the extracts from Mr. Corwin's speech, in another column, for the true character of this bloody traitor who was thus invited back to Mexico. [These are in type, but unavoidably omitted.]

In the same batch of documents, we find a number relating to the clandestine return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico in August last. It will be remembered that he arrived at Vera Cruz in an English Steamer, and immediately made his way out of that city and into the interior before his arrival was known to the Military Governor of the place. Of the conduct of the Captain of the English Steamer in bringing him there, Gov. Wilson writes a strong complaint to Mr. Marcy, and another to the commander of the British fleet off Vera Cruz. Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, makes a still more strong complaint to our Minister in England, with directions to lay the subject before the British Government, and to ask for the dismissal of the [illegible] officers of the Steamer. The Minister accordingly made the complaint. Lord Palmerston had the matter fully investigated, and wrote a letter strongly condemning the act, and assuring the Minister that the offending Captain would be immediately suspended from his command.

This is all right: But, *what should the people of the United States do with Mr. Polk, for sending Santa Anna to Mexico?* They cannot "immediately suspend him from the command"; and pity 'tis that they cannot. Paredes quietly entered Mexico, and has remained quiet. He has raised no armies; he has fought no battles; he has killed none of our gallant officers and men. His return appears not to have had the slightest influence in favor either of peace or war. But Santa Anna has raised all the armies which have fought us since the capture of Monterey—since his return to Mexico. He it was who brought 20,000 against Taylor's 5,000 at Buena Vista. He next appeared with an army at Cerro Gordo; then at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of Mexico. All the resistance to Scott, which has caused the death and mutilation of thousands of our brave army, was owing alone to Santa Anna, whom Mr. Polk sent to Mexico; and but for whom we should have had Peace long ago. He so sent him, well knowing his character,—the barbarity of his murder of unarmed Americans, and the baseness of his treachery to them. In addition to which, he was admitted to be the greatest General and Statesman in all Mexico. What we ask again, should the American people do to Mr. Polk for sending such a man to Mexico?

THE TELEGRAPH.—The communication between this place and Charleston was opened on Friday last. In a few days it is expected that the line North will be completed.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—At a Whig Meeting in Rockingham County, the Hon. ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville, was nominated as the candidate for Governor, and Gen. TAYLOR for President. 36 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention. Gov. Graham was remembered in a complimentary resolution.

The Whigs of Hertford complimented Gov. GRAHAM, nominated LEWIS THOMPSON of Bertie to succeed him, and appointed the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER and 14 other Delegates to the Convention.

In Surry County, Gov. GRAHAM was complimented in a resolution, and CHARLES MANLY was nominated as his successor.

At a Whig Meeting in Raleigh, a series of resolutions was presented by H. W. MILLER, Esq., as the organ of a Committee, condemning the unnecessary, unauthorized, and unconstitutional act of the Executive in bringing on the war, but desiring that nothing should be withheld from the army in Mexico, which may be necessary for their aid, comfort, protection and success;—complimenting the Army;—denouncing the admission of Santa Anna as a most effectual means "to encourage the enemy, and render them aid and comfort,"—condemning the conquest of Mexico; or its peaceable annexation under the restrictions of the Wilmot Proviso;—avowing a preference for Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency;—affectionately remembering Mr. CLAY;—and complimenting the administration of Gov. GRAHAM. 50 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, viz:

John H. Bryan, Peleg Rogers, John W. Harris, Johnston Busbee, W. H. Hood, H. W. Husted, Robert W. Haywood, James H. Cooke, Jefferson Utley, Stephen Stephenson, Geo. W. Haywood, W. R. Gales, John H. Manly, Alfred Jones, Jacob Mordecai, Henry W. Miller, E. B. Freeman, R. W. Seawell, T. R. Debnam, T. J. Lemay, Geo. W. Mordecai, Chas. Manly, Richard Hines, John Primrose, S. Birdsall, S. H. Rogers, T. M. Oliver, William Laws, Dr. Thos. Hicks, Dr. H. W. Montague, J. G. B. Roulhac, J. D. Nunn, W. H. Jones, Wm. Boylan, James Iredell, W. H. McKee, W. F. Smith, H. H. Harris, Jas. Litchford, sen., Ranson Pool, Kemp P. Hill, Robt. Halliburton, Anderson Page, Quinton Utley, Samuel P. Norris, Charles J. Williams, Adam G. Banks, Calvin Rogers, Richard Seawell, Willie J. Fuller, Ruffin Tucker.

In Johnson county, Gov. Graham was complimented, no nomination made, and 32 Delegates to the Convention appointed.

VERY TRUE.—Mr. Venable, in his maiden speech in the House, said that the Whigs "were always the best horses in the world to run when there was no purse to win." There is truth in this; and Mr. Venable might have added, that the Locos are the horses to run when there *is* a purse (the spoils) to win. That is the difference between the parties. The Whigs go for principles—the Locos for spoils.

The degree of reliance to be placed on the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be judged from the facts stated in the speech of Mr. Pearce of Maryland, that, at the last Session of Congress he asked for 23 millions of dollars as sufficient to carry on the war for the year ending July 1848. He afterwards, at the same session, asked for 5 millions more, and now he asks for 18 millions more. So that it has required just 46 millions of dollars to do what he said could be done for 23—only double. But the fiscal year is only a little more than half gone. It will surprise no one if Mr. Walker should ask for a few more millions before the 1st of July.

COL. BENTON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American says he hears that Col. Benton intends, if his son-in-law Fremont shall be convicted by the Court Martial, to prefer charges against the President for ordering the Court Martial.

ALAMANCE.—We are glad to see in the Richmond Times, the following satisfactory explanation of a blunder which has been much commented on:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

The author of "Alamance" has heard that several grammatical errors have been found in its dedication. What these errors are, he has not been informed, but he presumes that the following is the most faulty sentence: "This work, the first fruits of my pen, are affectionately dedicated," &c. The error here is so glaring, that the author deems it necessary to make a short explanation. The writer, supposing that his manuscripts contained matter sufficient to make two printed volumes, wrote, in his dedication, not "this work," but "these volumes;" the compositor, or some one else in the printing office, struck out "*these volumes*" and inserted "*this work*," leaving the balance of the sentence as it was. This is the history of the whole matter—and no one observed the absurd blunder sooner than the author himself.—It, however, and many other typographical errors, were seen too late for correction, and must [illegible] the author's inability to write a [illegible].

January 5th, 1848.

MARRIED.

At the Episcopal Church in Wilmington, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. D. W. WOOD to Miss ELIZABETH A. WRIGHT, both of Wilmington.

In Christ's Church, Newbern, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, JOHN N. WASHINGTON, Esq. to Miss SARAH A. EMERY, daughter of the late Thomas J. Emery, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on yesterday morning, THOMAS, infant son of John W. and Margaret Sandford, aged 11 months.

In this town on Thursday last, Mr. ZED BURROUGHS, in the 57th year of his age.

In this vicinity on Thursday last, Mr. ARCHIBALD BLACK.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 13th instant, MARTHA EDWARDS, infant daughter of Elizabeth A. and James F. Rives, aged 1 year 8 months and 18 days.

Near Stewartsville, Richmond county, of a liver complaint, on the 15th inst., Mrs. FLORA PATTERSON, wife of Mr. Peter Patterson, in the 51st year of her age. She was a considerable time confined to her bed, and was prepared for the change which she was perfectly conscious would shortly happen. She has left a husband, large family of children, and numerous relatives and friends, to mourn the endearing ties which bound her many virtues to their hearts.—*Com.*

Near Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 18th instant, Mrs. SOPHIA JANE SIMMONS, wife of Robert P. Simmons, in the 23d year of her age. In the death of this woman, a husband was bereaved of an affectionate wife, leaving an infant child to bemoan the loss of an affectionate mother, and society the loss of a kind friend.—*Com.*

In Chatham county, on the 7th instant, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, in the 79th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., Miss AMY KING, in the 14th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan 25.

Lard 8½ to 10. Cotton 7¾ to 8. Flaxseed $1 to $1 10. Whiskey 30 to 32. No other change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 9 to 9½. Corn 65. Flour 5 50 to 6. Lard dull at 11 to 12. Molasses heavy and dull at 23 to 24. Turpentine 2 35. Hard 1 35. Tar 1 80 to 1 85. Sales of Wide Boards and Scantling at 6; Flooring 8 50 to 9. Of Mill Timber from 4 75 to 6 50; Shipping 7 to 8.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6¾ to 8, chiefly 7¼ to 7¾. Sales of the week 487 bales. Market not so active as before. No change in other articles.

Cotton at Augusta 6 to 7¾. At Columbia 6 to 7⅞. At Camden 7½ to 7¾. At New Orleans 6⅜ to 7.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscriber, as Administrator upon the Estate of Arch'd Black, dec'd, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

720 Acres of LAND,

Lying upon Gallberry, in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the McArthur and McNeill estates.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

DUNCAN CURRIE, Adm'r.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-6w

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

"The Model President"—Reflex and Reflection—Secretary of the Treasury, etc.

Mr. Stewart replied to the remarks of Mr. McClernand, made yesterday. The gentleman bepraised Mr. Polk for what he had done, and styled him "the model President." Washington, Jefferson, Madison, all sink into insignificance when compared with "the model President." Yes, he has given to us a glorious war; he brought it on by his own act, without consulting Congress, the war-making power. He has, too, plunged us into a national debt, and created a standing army of a hundred thousand men. This is done by "the model President!" He sails in a pleasure boat in seas of blood, shed in a foreign land, while he is regaled with the music, the groans of the dying and wounded, and the sighs and sobs of widows and children. The gentleman said that we must not stand behind that military chieftain. Why! Because the soldier never led his followers to anything but victory. The gentleman remarked, too, that the President was "the reflex of public opinion." Yes, "the reflex of public opinion!" I point the gentleman to a "reflex." Let him look to this side of the House, (the Whigs:) we have a majority here, now; last year, the democrats had two to one.

Mr. McClernand was understood to say that the gentleman would see a reflex at the next Congress, the reverse of this.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, the military chieftain will give you a "reflex." (Laughter.) He will drive you so far you will never be heard of so long as you live. I leave this for the gentleman's "reflex" and reflection. (Increased laughter.) The Secretary of the Treasury's report had been printed in German and English, and circulated all over the country. There never was a public paper issued by any government officer, containing so much falsehood, in point of fact. It was full of gross blunders, amounting not only to millions, but hundreds of millions: not only a mistake of eighty-two millions, but a hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and one, and four hundred and twenty-three millions! I would like to call the attention of the Secretary to these facts, if he has got over the effect of his great effort.—(Laughter.) He fainted, I believe, when he finished his report, and no wonder! (Much merriment.) It is a great labor to establish the truth, but a greater effort is required to make falsehood appear true. The Secretary endeavors in his report to make it appear that the low tariff of 1846 increased the export of breadstuffs, and augmented the receipts of the treasury. But take the high tariff for ten years, and the low tariff for the same length of time, and by the former we get eighty-two, nearly eighty-three, millions more. I show this from his own book, at page 958. Yes, here are the figures; take it down. The Secretary talks, too, about exports. He tells us that the balance of trade in our favor is the result of low duties, producing great imports of specie and exports of breadstuffs. Why, he perpetrates a blunder of four hundred and one millions. I can prove it by his own report. Mr. Walker says that the famine did not produce the exportation of breadstuffs! Now if the low tariff produces exports of breadstuffs, why does it not produce exports of everything else? Take the average of the exports for the last ten years. Last year cotton fell off four millions of dollars.—England never repealed her corn laws—she only suspended them.

In four years, under the high tariff of 1828, called the "bill of abominations," we exported a hundred times as much as we exported to England during four years under the compromise act. I call on the Secretary of the Treasury to come here, and vindicate himself from the misrepresentations and falsehoods in his report. I'll make him sick of his breadstuffs. (Laughter.) In 1846, we took eighty-six millions of goods from England; she took sixteen hundred and eighty-four dollars of breadstuffs from us. We take from her four hundred and sixty dollars' worth of goods to her one cent of our breadstuffs. Is there not one-eighth of the breadstuffs consumed by those who manufacture goods, iron, &c.? Take one eighth: we import four thousand dollars' worth of goods from England, and she takes from us seven dollars and forty-two cents' worth of breadstuffs. Yes, we have a "model President." (Laughter.) We'll make another "model." (Who's that?) His shadow is over there. Old Rough is coming, and gentlemen will be frightened with the reflex. (Laughter.)

THE STANDING ARMY.—In the course of the debate in the Senate, Mr. Crittenden, who is a member of the Military Committee, and of course well informed on Army matters, said that, as he found from public documents,—

"There are now in Mexico, when the regiments from Michigan and the two battalions now on the way shall have reached the army, 45,700 men. In addition to that, the Executive is now invested with the power of enlisting upwards of seven thousand regulars, besides 12,500 volunteers to supply the place of those who have not engaged for the war—making in all 65,000 men. If you add to that, upon a conjectural estimate (I suppose not far from the truth—five thousand seamen and marines also engaged in the war, you will then have a numerical force, naval and military, amounting to 70,000 men. If, again, you add to that the proposed increase of the army by the whole amount of these two bills, 20,000 volunteers and 10,000 regulars, you will have an army of an hundred thousand men; besides the numerous employees of one character or another following the army—making an aggregate of at least 110,000 men. At this moment, including the sailors and marines and followers of the army, you are paying and feeding not less than from 55,000 to 65,000 men."

Well may such an army of troops alarm the Senate, and considerate men out of the Senate. With 8,000 men Gen. Scott conquered Mexico. And now, after all the fighting is done, he has, by Mr. Cass's own figures, upwards of 32,000, and bills are introduced to authorize 30,000 more. *What for?*

But, it is admitted that the regular army is not full by upwards of 7,000 men, and the volunteer force by 12,500. That is, that the President is now at liberty, by existing laws, to enlist 7,000 regular soldiers, and to call for 12,500 volunteers. What, therefore, is the object in asking for authority to enlist 10,000 more regulars, and 20,000 volunteers? It is clearly explained in the following remarks from the Richmond Whig:—

"Pass the bill, as it now stands, and the President is at once clothed with the power of appointing FIVE HUNDRED additional officers; whereas, if the skeleton regiments be filled up, instead, he will have the same number of men added to the army, but this new and broad field for the dispensation of Executive favors will be cut off. We will not say, with the correspondent of the North American, that it is a part of the scheme of the President "to convert the officers of these regiments into an organized band of electioneering agents, to be scattered through the country during the ensuing Presidential canvass," and that their primary duty will be "to recruit for the party, and not for the army;" but no one will say that the patronage of the Executive, always too great, and the legitimate increase of which, consequent upon the war, has swelled it to a most alarming extent, ought to be *unnecessarily* augmented by the addition of several hundred military officers to the vast number that are now exhausting the treasury of the nation, and leading to two of the most alarming indications of the decline of that jealous devotion to LIBERTY, exhibited on all occasions by our ancestors, and the decay of which is so eloquently deplored by Mr. Calhoun in his late great speech—we refer to a large STANDING ARMY and an overshadowing NATIONAL DEBT.—The Army, if the bills now before Congress for its increase, shall become laws, will amount to about NINETY THOUSAND men."

LETTER FROM MR. CABELL, OF FLORIDA.—LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.—We regret that we have not room for the scathing letter of the member of Congress from Florida, in reply to Locofoco abuse of him for voting for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. The Florida Locofoco papers have denounced him as a "traitor to the South," &c. for voting for "the abolitionist Winthrop," as they call him, and never did a man more effectually repel the attack, and "carry the war into Africa."

"It is well known, (says Mr. Cabell,) that the South is in a minority in the Congressional and Electoral representation. What would be our condition if *we* take the position that we will not support a man for even a *secondary office* who does not come from our own section of country? Will not the North retaliate? Can it be expected that the people of the *free States* will give to us the monopoly of *all the* offices of Government?—They *can* control all of our important elections, and will not submit to such unreasonable exactions on the part of the South.

"At this moment, it is well known that most of the *Northern Whigs* are willing to cast their vote for a *Southern man* for President of the United States. And shall it be said that we of the South should force upon them a geographical issue, and *compel* our Northern friends to vote for a Northern man, and thus elect a Northern President, Northern Speaker, Northern Clerk, Northern officers of all kinds, and establish a Northern Government?

"The accomplished Speaker of the House of Representatives, in his own State, resisted successfully the adoption of the principle upon which Southern Democrats insist that Southern Whigs should have acted. At the Springfield (Massachusetts) Convention, held in September last, a resolution was offered "that the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man for the office of President and Vice President but such as are known by their acts or declared opinions to be opposed to the extension of slavery." Mr. Winthrop opposed and prevented the passage of this resolution—avowing his determination to support a *slaveholder* for the Presidency, should he be the candidate of the Whig party."

"The objection to Mr. Winthrop is, that he offered a proviso to the Oregon bill in the 28th Congress, that slavery should not exist in Oregon—For this proviso, now so denounced, Mr. Davis, the late Speaker of the House, voted, and he also voted for the bill with the proviso incorporated in it, which Mr. Winthrop did not. And yet, after Mr. Davis had committed this unpardonable sin, as the Locofocos now consider it, every Locofoco member of the House voted for this same Mr. Davis for the same office of Speaker which Mr. Winthrop now fills; and no Locofoco voice was raised in denunciation of the election of Mr. Davis! And after this "*infamous* proviso," as the Locos call it, was adopted, every Locofoco member from the South, except three, voted for it, proviso and all!

"Again: A Whig House, six years ago, refused to repeal the rule forbidding the reception of abolition petitions. A Locofoco House, two years afterwards, did repeal the rule. Mr. Davis and Mr. Winthrop both voted that the petitions be received. It is now pretended that "Mr. Winthrop's vote at this session has let in a flood of abolition petitions"; but the flood was let in four years ago, Mr. Davis, who was afterwards voted for by the Locos as Speaker, [illegible] to open the door. But it is well known that any member has a right to hand such petitions, or any other petitions, to the Clerk, and have them referred. "The committees have in all cases reported them back to the House, and asked to be discharged from their consideration. *This is the course approved by Mr. Winthrop.*"

"It is further charged (says Mr. Cabell,) that the Whigs of the South, in voting for Mr. Winthrop, "voted for an *abolitionist*." I am not charitable enough to believe that this is not a *wilful misstatement*. These journals *know* such not to be the fact.

"Mr. Winthrop is opposed to the further extension of slavery. But what Southern heart does not beat in unison with the following patriotic sentiment proposed by him at a festival in Faneuil Hall on the 4th of July 1845:

"*Our Country:* Bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however bounded or described, and be the measurements more or less, *still our country*—to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands."

"I shall not stop to defend Mr. Winthrop against this malicious accusation. Every man who reads knows the bitterness of the abolition opposition to him in his own district. The abolitionists in the House of Representatives refused to vote for him because, *in their opinion*, he was not "sound on the question of slavery." You have only to refer to *any* abolition paper of late date to find it filled with abusive articles of Mr. Winthrop. Northern *Abolitionists* and Southern *Democrats* are equally violent in their denunciation of him and those who voted for him.

"The object of this communication, I repeat, is not to make an *apology* for my vote for Mr. Winthrop—I cannot apologize for doing what is *right*—but to expose the hypocrisy and misrepresentations of Southern Democratic editors, who are either wilfully or ignorantly misleading the honest people of the South."

Locofoco Prospects.—The Locofocos will probably hold their Convention in Baltimore, on the first Monday of May next, and they are fast concentrating on this ticket:

For President—Gen. CASS.
For Vice President—Gen. QUITMAN.

This has a strong military odor about it—one can almost fancy a smell of sulphur and saltpetre, but it wont do. If epaulettes and plumes are in high request with the people—if guns and drums are to be the arguments, whereabouts in the scene will Rough and Ready figure? Or what will Gen. Cass, astride of the Wilmot Proviso, do alongside of Taylor on his white horse?—Particularly in the Southwestern States, where the Whigs never get an electoral vote!—*Corr. Phil. Inq.*

Gen. Taylor.—We find the following statement in a Washington letter to the Baltimore Patriot:

"I am credibly informed that Mr. Robert J. Walker and Colonel Jefferson Davis have written to General Taylor, asking of him if he will declare in favor of the Tariff of '46 and the Sub-Treasury, and assuring him that if he will do so, their party will take him up as their candidate for the Presidency. The thing looks improbable, and yet I am assured that it is a fact."

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 12.
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Cybele arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed the 30th ult.

A train was about leaving Vera Cruz for the capital.

Several columns of the Free American are occupied with details of court martials for the trial of minor offences. Among the rest, two Mexicans were tried and convicted of stealing Uncle Sam's mules. Their sentence is indicated in the following novel manner by the American of the 30th ult:

Vera Cruz Market—Price of American Mules.—Alejandro Sardenero and Ignacio Biamonte, both Mexicans, will receive by order of the military commission "forty save one lashes on the bare back," this evening, at 4 o'clock, in the Plaza. "Mule stealers" are respectfully invited to attend.

The Free American appears to have seen papers from the capital to the 20th December, two days later than we have seen. It gives a paragraph from the Monitor Republicano of that date, saying that Gen. Cushing's brigade marched out of the city the day previous with five pieces of heavy artillery and eighty wagons, and as the editor supposes for San Angel. We find nothing else in the papers which have come to hand.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.

From the Rio Grande.—The U. S. steamer Telegraph arrived yesterday from the Brazos, having sailed thence on the 8th instant.

The most painful intelligence we have by this arrival is the death of Capt. John Butler, of the 3d Dragoons. We learn that he died of dysentery.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 14.
LATER FROM MEXICO.

There were several arrivals from Vera Cruz yesterday, the latest being the steamship Virginia, which left on the 4th inst., and touched at Tampico.

The most important intelligence consists of an indefinite, but very current rumor, that secret negotiations are on foot, which promise peace. It comes to us from several sources, and such as are usually well informed. We have nothing very tangible to give color to it, but can only vouch for the fact that such an impression was very strong and general at Tampico.

It appears that despatches were received at Vera Cruz the night of the 31st ult., by a courier from Mr. Doyle, the British Charge. They were at once despatched to this port by the brig of war Daring, which arrived here several days since.—Though nothing is known as to these despatches, the opinion formed at Vera Cruz, from the fact that they were forwarded by a vessel of war, instead of awaiting a steamer, was that they were of great consequence. They even jumped to the conclusion that secret negotiations were going on between Mr. Trist and the Mexican commissioners under English auspices. Nay, one of our correspondents is confident that the Saratoga brought over despatches from Mr. Trist for the Government at Washington, asking to have his powers renewed.

The evening of the 2d inst., a detachment of about 25 dragoons, under Capt. Ker, arrived from Mexico, having left there the 27th of December. Mr. Trist did not accompany the train. Capt. Ker brought down despatches for Washington.

Col. Miles, with a force of from 1600 to 1500 troops, left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. for the city of Mexico.

As soon as another column 1500 strong can be collected at Vera Cruz, it is expected to move thence for Orizaba, under command of Col. Bankhead.

A small command had been despatched from the city of Mexico, composed principally of the 9th Infantry, under Col. Withers, for the mining district of Real del Monte, on the road towards Tampico, for the purpose of collecting the revenues from the mining companies. Another was expected to leave in a few days for Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico.

On the 20th ult., John Reynolds, of company D, 8th Infantry, was hung for murdering a Mexican woman.

There is a story in the Mexican papers that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Blas. Upon this El Monitor exclaims: "If this should be so, as we hope not, may God protect the peace of Jalisco."

Queretaro.—The Monitor of yesterday has a letter from Queretaro which states that the Government is doing all in its power to get the new Congress together. It is believed it will assemble about the middle of January. The fate of the country is represented as being in its hands. The writer appears to think, that however great the difficulties which beset the Republic, they are nothing in comparison with those which would follow a termination of the war.

Gen. Cushing's brigade, comprising the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Regiments, New York, South Carolina and Massachusetts Volunteers, went to San Angel on Sunday last, (Dec. 19.) We presume they will have another place of destination shortly.

From the American Star, Dec. 24.

THE MEXICAN PRISONERS.—We alluded yesterday to the liberation, by order of the American commander-in-chief, of the Mexican soldiers who have been in confinement since they were taken prisoners of war in the battles before this capital. The number liberated, we are informed, is not far from five hundred. They all bear with them a paper, signed by the Archbishop of Mexico and the President of the ayuntamiento, certifying that they have bound themselves by an oath not again to take up arms in the existing war, until they have been duly exchanged. It will be seen, therefore, that the church has lent its sanction to this step, and that these soldiers go forth under its protection and authority. Of course no attempt will be made to impress them again into the Mexican service.

Lower California.—Advices from Mazatlan have been received to the 30th ult. The guerrillas, under Mijares, made an attack upon the Cape (Lower California) and were completely routed—Mijares and many other Mexicans being killed. La Paz, further north in the Peninsula, was also the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the guerrillas, under Capt. Pineda, and the Americans. The place was reduced to ashes by the fire that took place between the combatants. The Mexicans were finally compelled to retire. There are rumors of other engagements, but nothing to be relied on.

The American prisoners who have been taken by the Mexicans at various times and places, were yesterday sent here from Zacatlan by Mr. Isunza, the present Mexican Governor of the State of Puebla; they were formally delivered to Colonel Childs, commanding this Department.

Mr. Isunza asked, in exchange for these prisoners, Col. Pavon; or if this was not admissible, an equal number of Mexican prisoners, or, if the latter could not be done, to accept them as voluntarily restored to the United States.

This act of the Mexican Governor is certainly a humane and commendable one; in addition, the prisoners state that they were kindly treated while confined.

The answer of Col. Childs, however, was in the proper American spirit. He wrote to Mr. Isunza, as we understand from good authority, that he could not accede to the first proposition, from the fact that the Republic of Mexico is largely indebted to the United States for returned and paroled prisoners and many set at liberty unconditionally, of the same grade as those received; that within the last two months a much larger number of prisoners of war than now received, had been liberated, simply as an act of humanity, they being extremely anxious to return to their families and friends; that, in fact, the extent to which Mexican prisoners had been restored to liberty, deprived him of the pleasure of complying with the second part of the proposition. He further thanked the Governor for kindness and attention to the prisoners just voluntarily restored, and assures that he will take pleasure in emulating Mr. I.'s humanity towards Mexicans that may fall into his hands as prisoners of war.

THE ARMY DIFFICULTIES—A COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED.

Scott's Charges against Worth Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The President has this day ordered a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of investigating the charges against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan, which have been preferred by Gen. Scott. After that investigation has terminated, the Court is further directed to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott by General Worth. The charges against Gen. Worth, submitted by the commanding General, have been dismissed by the President.

The Court is directed to assemble at Perote, at as early a day as the members can convene. It is to consist of General Towson, Paymaster General, as President, and Gen. Cushing, and Gen. Butler, of Louisiana. Gen. Towson will start for Mexico on Monday.

The selection of Gen. Towson is an anomaly in Court Martials, and will doubtless lead to difficulty. His office of Paymaster General is a civil one, which might be conferred upon any individual in private life, and he holds no rank in the regular line of the army.

The command of the army in Mexico will necessarily devolve on Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, he being the officer next in rank to Gen. Scott, whose presence will be required at the Court of Inquiry.

The idea of recalling Scott is abandoned for the present, but it may be renewed.

INDEPENDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following letter in relation to the same subject:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 6 P. M.

I am now enabled to give you the facts of the case. Gen. Towson has not left for Mexico, and will not leave. Gen. Scott this day has been recalled to Washington. An order has also been sent for Gen. Worth to be released from arrest. He will command with the rank of Major General.

Gen. Towson has actually gone to Mexico, to preside over the Court of Inquiry ordered against Gen. Scott!

COL. PAINE—GEN. TAYLOR.

We copy, with pleasure, the following extract from a Letter of a highly respectable gentleman of this State, recently returned from a tour in the South-West, where he met with Gen. Taylor in Mississippi, to a friend in this City; and, we especially commend it to the notice of the "Standard," and its co-laborers in detraction, who have omitted no opportunity to disparage Col. Paine, and have so eagerly given circulation to every malignant calumny, without regard to its truth or falsehood, which they supposed would do him injury in the public esteem, and justify their sage predictions of his incompetency for his command. The writer says—"In conversing with him (Gen. Taylor) I mentioned Col. Paine as in the service from North Carolina. He then spoke freely of the Mutiny in his Regiment—said that he sustained Gen. Wool in all his proceedings consequent upon it. * * * * That he considered Colonel Paine one of the best Officers sent to Mexico. The General is plain, frank and familiar in his manners, and courteous and apparently very amiable in his disposition."

Raleigh Register.

COL. PAINE.—The Register states that Col. Paine has been appointed Governor of Saltillo by Gen. Wool.

Only one death, and four discharges, occurred in our Regiment during November. In December, up to the 11th, two have died and six been discharged. The health of the Regiment is better than it has been since it reached Mexico, only 54 on the sick list, instead of 2 or 300, as usual.

FOREIGN.

Reported for the Petersburg Intelligencer.
THE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria arrived on Tuesday.

Parliament had adjourned over till after the holidays.

Cotton is firm. Prices declined and again rallied, and the market became steady. Stock light.

Flour—The finer sorts have advanced fully 1 s.

The bullion in the Bank of England is twelve and a quarter millions. The Bank has reduced its interest to 5 per cent.

Corn—A slight advance has taken place—from 1 to 2 shillings per qr. General aspects favorable.

Several failures have taken place.

Louisiana Cotton is quoted at 4½d to 7¼d. Uplands at 4¾d, a 4½d, 4¾d, 5d, to 5¼d, the lowest prices within three eighths ever known.

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

For February, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

8 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars are
$80,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 11, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 5, 1848.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $10,000	1 Prize of $10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000

8 Prizes of $10,000 are $80,000.
1 Prize of 4,705, 25 Prizes of 1,000, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan. 20, 1847. 99-tdpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

30th CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1848.
SENATE.

Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Mr. Moor, appointed a Senator from Maine, and Mr. M. was sworn in and took his seat.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Mangum on Thursday last, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate all the plans, estimates and calculations, presented by Gen. Scott, as in his opinion best adapted to attain the objects of the war; and his opinion touching the military means necessary to accomplish the objects of our government in any and all the alternative views that have been considered by the Executive or suggested by General Scott, to bring the war with Mexico to a close, if not inconsistent in the opinion of the President with the public service.

Mr. Cass opposed the resolution, and said its passage would be injudicious now.

Mr. Mangum repelled the idea that the plans ought not to be given to the American people when the Mexicans had been put in possession of them by the publication of the orders of General Scott.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Mangum rejoined and the resolution was then passed over informally.

Mr. Berrien offered a resolution for the Post Office Committee to reconsider and report upon the means necessary to expedite the great Southern mail, &c.

Mr. Butler, who was entitled to the floor, (which was yielded to him on Thursday by the courtesy of Mr. Badger,) addressed the Senate at some length upon the following amendment, or substitute for the bill, of his intention to offer which he had given previous notice:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That the regular army shall be increased as follows, to-wit: To each company of artillery, infantry, and regiments of riflemen, there shall be added —— privates, and to each company of the regiments aforesaid, as many subalterns as will provide two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants respectively: *Provided*, That the said troops shall be required to serve during the war with Mexico, but may be sooner discharged by order of the President.

Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the bill, as it stood without amendment, and proceeded to point out wherein the defects to which he objected, lay; and the remedies he would propose therefor.

He insisted that the increase called for in the army would place in the hands of the Executive a corresponding increase of patronage. That this was not only unnecessary but tended to add to an evil of already portentous magnitude.

The amendment he proposed would increase the effective force of the army by 7500 men, amply sufficient for all necessary military operations.

He denounced in no measured terms the spirit of servile compliance that would grant the demands of the Executive, without examination into their reason or propriety, merely upon the ground that they had been put forth. He feared that the same spirit that would blindly sanction the present call, would prompt certain members as readily to vote 200,000 if asked.

He then reviewed the recent negotiations and their results, stating in a pointed manner that he considered that Mexico had a right to complain of the terms proposed as the basis, or rather price of peace.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of resolutions were offered, and among these was one by Mr. Botts calling upon the President for a statement of the condition or disposition of the Three Million Fund.

Another was offered by Mr. McKay, instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the cost of releasing the department from the contract made with the proprietors of the bay and river route; and also the terms upon which the Richmond Rail Road Company would again transport the mail.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chase, declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the army to a defensive line, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Stephens, by a vote of 96 to 89.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, after citing the case of the purchase of a negro in a congressional boarding house, moved that a select committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District, or removing the seat of government into a free State.

Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which motion was lost, 83 voting for it, and 86 against it.

Mr. Giddings wished further to modify his resolution, but Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried by 94 yeas to 88 nays.

Other bills and resolutions continued to be offered until the hour for adjournment arrived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1848.
SENATE.

Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for General Scott's plans, and the President's for prosecuting the war, was taken up.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay it upon the table, which motion was carried—yeas 22, nays 20.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution calling upon the President for any information he may possess in regard to the extent and value of the public domain belonging to Mexico; also, in regard to the power that Republic may have to cede to any foreign Government sovereignty over such domain and the people thereof.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Badger opposed the bill in an able speech, charging that the war was the immediate result of the unconstitutional act of the President in ordering the American army to the Rio Grande.

After Mr. Badger concluded, Mr. Foote of Mississippi, got the floor—whereupon the Senate went into Executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the annual message of the President.

Mr. Jamison addressed the committee, and made rather a disconnected kind of a speech, occasionally producing much laughter.

Mr. Jones of Georgia followed, against Mr. Polk's postulates.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana defended the President vehemently, and strongly condemned the Whigs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foote being entitled to the floor, defended the bill earnestly and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objections which had been urged against it, and made quite a rambling speech.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a loan of eighteen and a half millions of dollars.

After the morning business, the House resumed the consideration of the Annual Message of the President, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, being entitled to the floor. He spoke against the War.

Mr. McLane obtained the floor and defended Mr. Polk.

Mr. Tompkins followed, and spoke against Mr. Polk's refusing to give information called for by the House. Mr. Hall followed in defence of Mr. Polk. Mr. Barrow, of Tenn., got the floor, and spoke near three hours without concluding, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School, to commence about the middle of March, in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 99-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848 96tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.

Nov 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 23, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

100 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
25 doz. Windsor, Walnut, Maple and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Wittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,

[illegible]

Among which are—

500 sacks L[illegible]
100 bags Rio, [illegible]
10 hhds. Porto Rico and [illegible]
5 tons W. & W.'s Crowley ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus, Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 76tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1847.

William Powell, Bethune B. McKenzie, Daniel B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, *against* Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah.

Original Bill, praying that the Defendants may be decreed by this Honorable Court to make to the Plaintiffs a legal title to such interest as they may be entitled to have in a certain lot of Land, together with the improvements thereon, in the town of Rockingham, and to surrender to the said Plaintiffs the possession of the said lot of land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants, Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Chas. Zimmerman and wife Hannah, are residents of the State of South Carolina and not of the State of North Carolina: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the Plaintiffs, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Bill will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

Issued the 15th day of December, A. D. 1847.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

William Williamson and others, *vs.* Marmaduke [illegible] Administrator of Dorothy Robbins, *et al.*

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, Defendants in said Petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, to personally appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1847.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

(Pr. adv. $3 25.) 94-6w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that whenever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Toilet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Moley Williams, *et alii*, Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, *vs.* Effy Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Effy Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Effy Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold agreeably to the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clk

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 96-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of my Negro Fellow CALVIN, either to me or in Marlboro' Jail.

Calvin is some 23 years old, six feet one or two inches high, yellow complexion, with a sprightly inteligent countenance, and having been raised by Mr. George Dudley, residing on Three Creek, Marlboro' Dist. S. C., he is probably lurking in that neighborhood, or may be making his way North.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1847. 95-1m

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lee's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, Black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Pond, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Pond, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Pond, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Emote, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lube's Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Physiology.

Alamance, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit:—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.

2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 24, 1847. 95ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, the following **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,** viz:

2 half acre Lots in Campbellton.
Wharf at the River.
Store on Person street, occupied by D Johnson.
Brick Store, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, occupied by H. L. Myrover.
Brick Store, Hay st., occupied by D. McGill.
Wood Building, Hay street, occupied by J. A. Blakely.
3 Warehouses on Bass street.
Store occupied by Hall & Hall.
Dwelling north of the above.
Small Dwelling north of the above.
1 Lot—Cotton Warehouse.
1 Tract of Land, DeKay place.
1 do. do. on Dark Branch, 140 acres.

Ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Dec. 27, 1847. 95-ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—sold to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Eccles.

146 acres do do, joining ditto.

104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 29, 1847. 94ts

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to come forward on or before the first of February, and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1847. 95tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine; Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubose, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848, for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to
A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at our Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bill of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch, at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
230 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins.

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened at the new corner Store, known as Lyon's, next door to the Messrs. Lyon, and opposite the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following is part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Davies' Arithmetics; Grigg & Elliot's, and Second Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grammar of United States, England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullions' English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Histories of Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Town's Spelling; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Grace Gift Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels, Colored Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates, Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the highest sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of the improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State